THE BULLETIN

OF THE

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

SCHOOL YEAR 1953-1954

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

JUNE 1954 VOLUME XXX NUMBER THREE SCHOOL YEAR 1953-1954

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

SPRING TERM 1953-1954

CLASS A PROBLEM

A FINE ARTS CENTER FOR A COLLEGE

PRIZE Sponsored by the Marble Institute of America

First prize, $100.00. Second prize, $75.00. Third prize, $50.00.

Honorable mention, 5 prizes, each, $25.00

RULES OF THE COMPETITION

Design solution must be completed in any five consecutive weeks between January 1 and May 15, 1954.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he prepares design. For details consult the B.A.I.D. Circular of Information.

Only one entry may be submitted by any contestant.

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Entry must be sent prepaid to: Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, 115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y., promptly after completion. To be accepted for judgment both the entry and the registration fee must be at the above address before June 1, 1954.

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PROGRAM

A FINE ARTS CENTER FOR A COLLEGE

CLASS A PROBLEM

MARBLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA PRIZES

Program by Richard J. Neutra, Los Angeles, Calif.

RICHARD J. NEUTRA graduated from the Polytechnic College of the University of Vienna, Austria. He came to the United States in 1923 and joined the office of Holabird & Roche, Chicago. While there he met Louis Sullivan. Mr. Neutra also spent several months with Frank Lloyd Wright at Taliessen. In 1924 he published a book relating to steel construction entitled "Wie Baut Amerika." He established his own offices in Los Angeles in 1945 for the general practice of architecture.

Of the many activities and facilities of a University or College Campus, the Fine Arts Center is one function which is seldom brought close enough to the community beyond the campus limits. "Fine Arts" is an unexplored concept to many people including the so-called practical men who little realize that the development of the arts demands more than laboratories and work shops. The center should become a focus of community interest in student activities. It should be developed as a field of attraction equal to the over-publicized stadium. It should jut out like a peninsula into the currents of community life. To be one of the links of 'town' and 'gown,' it is proposed to place this center on the margin of the campus and easily accessible to students in the adult education courses with ample provision for visitors' parking.

A fully developed Fine Arts Center includes facilities for the dramatic and musical arts as well as for painting, sculpture, architecture and the allied crafts. The current program, however, does not contemplate so ambitious a group, but proposes for the time being to exclude in part the dramatic and musical arts since an auditorium and a theatre already exist on the campus. Costume design and stage craft, however, are part of the art training and will be accommodated within the center. The following outlines functions and areas of the facilities which compose the Fine Arts Department.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The project is to be planned for a metropolitan college with an anticipated enrollment of 3500 students in 1956. Classes are held on the main campus in architecture, crafts, photography, and stage craft, therefore it will not be necessary to make full provision for complete curricula of all courses in the Fine Arts Center. It is rather proposed that the additional facilities will supplement and complete the work given elsewhere on the campus and serve as an exhibition center for both the students and the community.

Student Hours

Approximately 10% of the total students are art majors. Each art student spends approximately 12 hours a week of scheduled class time in the art classrooms. Rooms may be planned at 60% efficiency of a 40 hour week or 24 hours of scheduled classes in a room for a week. Art rooms must be free between scheduled classes for the use of individual students.

Sex Ratio

This institution traditionally serves much larger numbers of men than women. Toilet facilities may be planned for a ratio of 2/3 men and 1/3 women.

Climate

Average maximum 75°, average minimum 50°. Little rainfall. Prevailing winds, a nuisance in cold weather, are West-by-Northwest, summer breezes are from the South.

SITE

1. On campus
2. Size 300' x 300' square, running true North-South. (This space will probably require some multi-storied buildings.)
3. Slopes 10' from North- to South boundary.
4. An existing row of 40' eucalyptus trees runs parallel to and 30' in from the West boundary. 3 large oak trees in Southeast corner.
5. Bounded on North by Auditorium.
   Bounded on West by Shop Area.
   Bounded on East by Library.
   Bounded on South by Access road, a campus boundary.
6. 10' required building setback on North.
   No required building setback on West.
   No required building setback on East.
   20' required building setback on South.

Gardens

To be included in the site but not in building area:

1. 3 small enclosed gardens for outdoor photography, sketching and painting are suggested.
2. Landscaping, access and parking areas for the site should be planned.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Flexibility through use of non-bearing interior partitions or storage walls.

Floors durable, easily cleaned, resistant to permanent stain. Comfortable to worker.

Walls broad areas of unbroken walls used for display. Suggest fabric, cork, soft wood, tack board.

Ceilings 12' to 14' in instructional areas. Provide facilities for hanging displays in gallery.

Lighting maximum unobstructed window area facing north. Good artificial lighting for night classes.

Color artificial lighting and interior colors must not interfere with color discrimination.

Storage closets, cupboards, filing cabinets and lockers to store:

1. Student equipment and projects
2. Demonstration pictures
3. Art objects of all sizes reasonably anticipated
4. Tools and materials of instruction.

Lecture Areas it will be necessary to darken some rooms for use of film and slides.

SPECIFIC DEPARTMENT REQUIREMENTS

I **Architecture** (4000 sq. ft.)

1. Architectural Drawing (skill in hand lettering)
2. Architectural Drawing (preparation of complete set of residential plans)
3. Architectural Drawing (mechanical and freehand perspective)
4. Architectural Drawing (heating, ventilating, air conditioning, estimating)
5. Architectural Drawing (form and composition)
6. Orthographic Projection (theoretical drawing problems)
7. Architectural Drawing (shapes, shadows, perspective)
8. Home Planning (lecture, no drafting)
9. Architectural Rendering (pencil, pen, wash, watercolor)

II **History** (1000 sq. ft.)

1. History of Art (Cave Man to Fall of Roman Empire)
2. Architecture since Classical (lecture and slides)
3. Appreciation of Art (principles underlying theory and practice)
4. Home furnishing (History of Furniture)

(History Department and its required area may be combined with architecture, the exploratory arts or the art gallery).

III **Fine Arts** (3500 sq. ft.)

1. Life Class (draw, paint, model, carve human form)
2. Figure Sketching (black and white, pencil or wash, clothed figure)
3. Portrait Painting (black and white and oil from posed model)
4. Fundamentals of Oil Painting (equipment techniques, styles)
5. Water Colors (various techniques)
6. Landscape Painting (earth, sky and water forms, tree anatomy)
7. Sculpture (plastic, stone-abstract figure-casting)

IV **Exploratory Arts** (4500 sq. ft.)

1. Form (three dimensional form and space relation with charcoal)
2. Form (advanced composition, black and white and color)
3. Form and Color (color theory and practice)

(Continued on next page)

4. Form and Color (advanced color composition)
5. Pen and Pencil Rendering (charcoal, pen, pencil, freehand)
6. Still Life (specially arranged still life problems)
7. Plant Form and Design (analysis and renderings)

V **Crafts** (5500 sq. ft.)

VI **Photography** (3000 sq. ft.)
1. Pictorial Photography (principles of composition)
2. Functional Photography (equipment and basic photo processing)
3. Functional Photography (training in special processing)
4. Special Photo Projects (use of laboratory for individual studies, include a dark room)

VII **Gallery** (3000 sq. ft.)
1. Art Reference Room (classification, mounting and filing)
2. General Storage Room and Fireproof Vault
3. Storage for 100 moveable (folding) chairs

The gallery should be located near the kitchenette. It should have an attractive forceful entrance, suggesting the use of a fine material such as marble. Adequate parking should be provided reasonably near the entrance to the gallery.

VIII **Stagecraft** (2500 sq. ft.)
Design and Construction (sets and costumes)

IX **Offices for Faculty** (3000 sq. ft.)
1. Offices
2. Conference Room
3. Faculty Rest Rooms

Note: Decentralization of instructor's offices may be required.

X **Lounge, Kitchenette** (3000 sq. ft.)
1. Seminar, Conference and Art Club Room
2. Reading Room and Library
3. Student Lounge
4. Student Rest Rooms
5. Small Kitchenette and Serving Pantry

XI **Circulation, Maintenance, Storage and Toilets** (8000 sq. ft.)

Circulation: The use of glass cases exposed to the corridor but opening from within rooms will allow the display of jewelry and other crafts. Corridors may be used as exhibition areas.

Maintenance: Janitors rooms and heater rooms to serve art department independently.

Storage: General storage of supplies in addition to individual storage for each room.

Toilets: May be included in student lounge areas, to serve about 400 students.

Summarized the building areas are as follows:

I	Architecture	approximately	4000 sq. ft.
II	History	"	1000 sq. ft.
III	Fine Arts	"	3500 sq. ft.
IV	Exploratory Arts	"	4500 sq. ft.
V	Crafts	"	5500 sq. ft.
VI	Photography	"	3000 sq. ft.
VII	Gallery	"	3000 sq. ft.
VIII	Stagecraft	"	2500 sq. ft.
IX	Offices	"	3000 sq. ft.
X	Lounge, Kitchenette	"	3000 sq. ft.
XI	Circulation, Maintenance, Storage, and Toilets	"	8000 sq. ft.
	Total building area not to exceed		41,000 sq. ft.

MINIMUM REQUIRED FOR PRESENTATION

Site plan and principal floor plans at the scale of 1/16" to the foot. Beyond this, the competitor is free to submit any and all material in the manner, form and technique which in his judgment most clearly, fully and effectively explains his solution. If detail drawings of application of marble are presented they should be in color.

CLASS A PROBLEM - SPRING TERM

A FINE ARTS CENTER FOR A COLLEGE

AUTHOR - RICHARD J. NEUTRA, LOS ANGELES, CAL. MARBLE INSTITUTE OF AM. PRIZE

JURY OF AWARD - JUNE 5, 1954

ARTHUR S. DOUGLASS, JR.
ALFRED FELLHEIMER
JACQUES E. GUITON
MICHAEL M. HARRIS
ROBERT S. HUTCHINS
JOSEPH JUDGE
LOUIS I. KAHN
FRANCIS KEALLY
THEODORE R. NELSON
ISADORE ROSENFIELD
BENJAMIN SCHLANGER
JOHN STEWART, JR.
HENRY W. STONE
LOUIS A. WALSH

REPRESENTATIVES: MARBLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
ROMER SHAWHAN

PARTICIPANTS:

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
ATELIER BONSALL, LOS ANGELES
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
CRANBROOK ACADEMY OF ART
OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
RICE INSTITUTE, HOUSTON
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
UNAFFILIATED: NEW YORK CITY

AWARDS:

HONORABLE MENTION PLACED:

1ST - 1ST PRIZE: T.H.WALSH, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
2ND - 2ND PRIZE: D.J.MCMAHON, RICE INSTITUTE
3RD - 3RD PRIZE: D. DICKERSON, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
4TH - 4TH PRIZE: W.T.SMITH, ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
5TH - 5TH PRIZE: A. ZEMAITIS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

HONORABLE MENTION:

PRIZE: R.E.CLARK, ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
PRIZE: J.R.HORN, RICE INSTITUTE
PRIZE: J. BARNES, RICE INSTITUTE

NUMBER OF ENTRIES: 58.

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY HENRY W. STONE

THE INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH OF THE PROGRAM CAREFULLY EMPHASIZED THE PURPOSE OF THIS BUILDING - THAT OF SERVING THE COMMUNITY AND THE STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE, AND THE IMPORTANT POSITION OF THIS STRUCTURE TO ACHIEVE THIS END.

THE SITE AFFORDED GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR A VARIETY OF SOLUTIONS. IN SEVERAL INSTANCES THIS LIBERTY SEEMED TO INVITE A KIND OF SCATTERED DISORGANIZED PLANNING.

DURING THE JUDGMENT NO PARTICULAR QUESTION AROSE REGARDING THE MORE SPECIFIC SPACES REQUIRED IN THE PROGRAM BUT IT SHOULD BE MENTIONED HERE THAT DIFFERENCES OF OPINION WERE VOICED REGARDING THE PARKING FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED. OFF STREET PARKING ON THE SITE SHOULD CERTAINLY BE ENCOURAGED AND IT WAS THE CONSENSUS OF THE JURY THAT THIS WAS INTENDED. IN DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS THE NUMBER OF CARS ACCOMMODATED VARIED AND THE PARKING SPACE WAS RELEGATED TO A PIECE OF THE SITE LEFT OVER IN PLANNING, OR CONVERSELY, FORCED A COMPROMISED BUILDING PLAN.

THE PROGRAM SUGGESTED A MULTI-STORY BUILDING AND THE SLOPE OF THE SITE OPENED THE WAY FOR ALL SORTS OF EXPERIMENTS IN CHANGES OF LEVELS. IN AN EFFORT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE LEVELS, SOME STUDENTS ENCOUNTERED DIFFICULTIES IN MEETING THE VERTICAL CIRCULATION REQUIREMENTS, WHICH LED TO CONFUSION AND LACK OF ADEQUATE VERTICAL CIRCULATION. SINCE THE EXACT CHARACTER AND LOCATION OF THE BUILDINGS ADJACENT TO THE SITE WERE NOT KNOWN, FREEDOM OF SHAPE AND POSITION WAS FULLY RESPECTED. TO POINT MORE EXACTLY THE CRITICISM OF THE SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF DESIGN, IT WILL BE BEST TO DISCUSS THEM SEPARATELY AS TO SCHEME, PLAN AND THREE DIMENSIONAL FORM.

SCHEME:

THE PROGRAM CLEARLY SET UP THE CONDITION OF TWO SYSTEMS OF CIRCULATION, THAT OF THE PUBLIC OR VISITOR - THE OCCASIONAL USE, AND THAT OF THE STUDENT - THE REGULAR USE. THESE TWO SYSTEMS, NECESSARILY INTERRELATED, PLACED CERTAIN LIMITATIONS ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE VARIOUS ZONES OF ACTIVITIES. WHILE THESE WERE USUALLY CONSIDERED, SOME ATTEMPTS RESULTED IN A SEGREGATION WHICH WAS CONTRARY TO THE INTENT OF THE PROGRAM, WHILE OTHERS TENDED TO CONFUSE THE CIRCULATION WITH MUCH TOO COMPLICATED SCHEMES. SOME FAILED TO ACCOMMODATE THE STUDENT WITH EASY ACCESS TO HIS BUILDING FROM THE CAMPUS SIDES OF THE SITE AND A FEW DISREGARDED THIS ACCESS ALTOGETHER. THOSE SCHEMES IN WHICH THE CRAFTS AND PUBLIC SPACES WERE HANDLED ON THE LOWER OR GROUND LEVELS, AND THE CLASSROOMS, HISTORY, ETC. WERE STACKED IN A MULTI-STORY MASS - SEEMED MOST REASONABLE AND LENT THEMSELVES TO A MORE PLEASING THREE DIMENSIONAL FORM.

PLAN:

WHILE THE HANDLING OF THE LARGER CLASSROOM AREAS SEEMED MANAGEABLE, SERVICE AREAS RELATING TO THESE WERE LESS GOOD. IN SOME CASES, DEVIOUS AND COMPLICATED SMALL ROOM AND CIRCULATION ARRANGEMENTS SHOWED THE STUDENT'S INABILITY TO DEVELOP HIS SCHEME IN AN ORDERLY MANNER.

THE AREAS THAT SUFFERED MOST, WERE THOSE PUBLIC SPACES THAT TRIED TO BE SOMETHING MORE BY THE ADDITION OR INTRODUCTION OF ARBITRARY OR FORCED SHAPES OR WORSE, UNSTUDIED SHAPES. WE ALL AGREE THAT EXPERIMENT AND INVESTIGATION BY THE STUDENT SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED, BUT IT WAS STRONGLY FELT THAT FREQUENTLY THE ATTEMPT GOT OUT OF HAND AND THAT ARBITRARY FORMS AND SUPERFICIALLY APPLIED DECOR DETRACTED FROM THE DESIGN. MANY DEVICES WERE RESORTED TO IN AN ATTEMPT TO OVERCOME PLANNING PROBLEMS WHEREAS MORE CONSIDERATION FOR THE NEEDS OF THE OCCUPANTS MIGHT HAVE INVITED SIMPLER SOLUTIONS.

THREE DIMENSIONAL FORM:

THE GROUPING OF SPACES IN THEIR FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP CAUSED SOME RATHER COMPLEX COMBINATIONS OF MASSES WHICH WERE NOT PLEASING. THE MORE SIMPLE ORGANIZED PLANS RESULTED IN SIMPLE BUILDINGS EXPRESSED IN MORE ORDERLY ELEVATIONS. AS ONE JUROR PUT IT: IT SHOULD BE A SOBER ARCHITECTURE AGAINST WHICH COULD BE TEMPORARILY EXHIBITED THE CURRENT PULSE OF WORK OR EXPRESSION OF THE ARTISTS. THE RELATION OF ELEVATION TO PLAN WAS LACKING IN MANY SOLUTIONS AND EVIDENCE OF A LAST MINUTE SPRINT TO SALVAGE A DESIGN RESULTED IN CURIOUS ARCHITECTURAL DISTORTIONS.

FIRST PRIZE - T.G.WALSH, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE - HONORABLE MENTION PLACED 1ST: THE ORDERLY ORGANIZATION OF THE MAJOR ELEMENTS INTO A SIMPLE SCHEME WAS IN LARGE PART RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESS OF THIS ENTRY. THE SCHEME WAS DEVELOPED QUITE SKILLFULLY INTO THREE DIMENSIONAL FORM AND THE CHARACTER OF THE BUILDING WAS WELL SUITED TO THE REQUIREMENTS. WHILE AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO CREATE INTEREST AND VARIETY IN SPACES AND SURFACES IN THE PUBLIC AREAS, THE RESULT WAS NOT COMPLETELY SATISFACTORY. THE COMPLICATED SHAPE OF THE POOL AND THE AREAS NEAR IT SEEMED TO SUFFER FROM CLICHES RESORTED TO IN AN EFFORT TO BE DIFFERENT. MORE RESTRAINT AND REGARD FOR THE FITNESS OF THESE SPACES COULD HAVE CURBED THE USE OF THESE FORCED SHAPE

SECOND PRIZE - D.J.MCMAHON, RICE INSTITUTE - HONORABLE MENTION PLACED 2ND: AN EXTREMELY SIMPLE AND ORDERLY GROUPING OF SPACES IN THEIR PROPER FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS. THE RESULTANT THREE DIMENSIONAL QUALITIES WERE GOOD, HOWEVER, THE HANDLING OF THE ELEVATIONS WAS CRUDE AND SHOWED A LACK OF IMAGINATION. WHILE THE STRENGTH OF THE SOLUTION WAS IN THE LARGE PLAN, SOME OF THE SMALLER ROOMS AND CIRCULATION BETWEEN THEM WERE BADLY HANDLED. AGAIN AT THE ENTRANCE SOME FEATURES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN WERE QUESTIONED.

THIRD PRIZE - D.DICKERSON, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE - HONORABLE MENTION PLACED 3RD: THE BASIC SCHEME WAS QUITE GOOD, HOWEVER, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VERTICAL CIRCULATION TO NEGOTIATE THE CONDITIONS OF THE SITE SEEMED UNNECESSARILY COMPLICATED. THE ACCESSIBILITY OF THE DIFFERENT ZONES OF ACTIVITIES BY THE PUBLIC AND THE STUDENTS WAS REASONABLE YET THE ORIENTATION OF THE BUILDING TO THE CAMPUS SIDES OF THE SITE WAS QUESTIONABLE.

FOURTH PRIZE - W.T.SMITH, ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE - HONORABLE MENTION PLACED 4TH: A VERY SIMPLE SCHEME, THE STRICT ORDER OF WHICH DEVELOPED INTO A SIMPLE ORGANIZATION OF MASSES. ACCESS TO THE BUILDING FROM THE EAST AND NORTH SIDES SEEMED INADEQUATE. THE USE OF THE SITE APPEARED TO BE GOVERNED LARGELY BY THE IMPORTANCE PLACED ON THE PARKING FACILITIES PROVIDED, AND NO DOUBT THIS DICTATED A MORE COMPACT BUILDING PLAN. THE FAIRLY COMPETENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN OF THIS MORE CONFINING SCHEME STOOD OUT IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THE MANY COMPLICATED SCATTERED PLANS WHICH EXHIBITED COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR ECONOMY OF SITE OR BUILDING.

FIFTH PRIZE - A.ZEMAITIS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - HONORABLE MENTION PLACED 5TH: THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF SPACES WAS GOOD AND THE PRESENTATION SHOWED A PARTICULARLY AMBITIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHEME. HOWEVER,

AN INORDINATELY ELABORATE AND NO DOUBT UNNECESSARILY COSTLY STRUCTURAL IDEA WAS SEIZED UPON TO HOUSE THE ART CENTER FACULTY. THE REMAINDER OF THE BUILDING WAS IN NO WAY COMMENSURATE WITH THIS RATHER SPECIAL TREATMENT. THE APPROPRIATENESS OF THE STRUCTURAL SCHEME SHOULD LEND ITSELF TO THE UNIFIED WHOLE. THIS ENTRY THOUGH INTERESTING AND IMAGINATIVE BECAME COMPLICATED AND LACKED UNITY. THE ELEVATIONS AMPLIFIED THE OVER AMBITIOUS SEARCH FOR VARIETY. A MORE RESTRAINED HANDLING OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHEME COULD HAVE PRODUCED A SIMPLE SOLUTION.

THE ENTRY OF H. BOECHEL, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY DID NOT PLACE NOR RECEIVE A MENTION BUT NEITHER DID IT ESCAPE THE ATTENTION OF THE JURY. BARELY A SKETCH OF AN IDEA - IT WAS BADLY DRAWN AND INADEQUATE IN DEVELOPMENT OF DETAIL. NEVERTHELESS IT WAS BASICALLY AN EXTREMELY GOOD SCHEME. THE PUBLIC AND STUDENTS WERE BROUGHT INTO AN INTERIOR GARDEN AND EXHIBITION AREA THAT SEEMED TO SOLVE, IN A NATURAL WAY, THE PRIME REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROGRAM. THE SCANTY SECTION SUGGESTED AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD USE OF THE SLOPE OF THE SITE. BEYOND THIS IT BECAME THE SPECULATION OF THE JURORS AS TO JUST WHAT WAS INTENDED OR IF THE AUTHOR HAD MERELY SUGGESTED A SCHEME.

SUMMARY:

THERE WAS A GREAT VARIETY OF SCHEMES SEVERAL OF WHICH WERE HELD TO BE FEASIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE REQUIREMENTS. IT WAS IN THEIR DEVELOPMENT THAT MOST OF THE SHORTCOMINGS BECAME EVIDENT. MANY SHOWED A LACK OF FACILITY IN SIMPLIFYING THE PLAN, OTHERS DESIGNED BUILDINGS TO BE SEEN FROM THE INSIDE ALONE AND THEIR RELATION TO THE SITE AND SURROUNDINGS WERE NOT STUDIED.

ATTEMPTS TO GAIN VARIETY IN APPEARANCE INVITED TRICKS IN DESIGN AS WELL AS PRESENTATION AND AS ALWAYS, THE ARBITRARY APPLICATION OF FORCED SHAPES OR METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION ONLY ADDED TO THE COMPLICATIONS.

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

SPRING TERM 1953-1954

CLASS B PROBLEM

A COAST DEFENSE AND RESCUE STATION

PRIZES Sponsored by Architectural Record Magazine

First prize, $50.00. Second prize, $25.00

RULES OF THE COMPETITION

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Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he prepares design. For details consult the B.A.I.D. Circular of Information.

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PROGRAM

A COAST DEFENSE AND RESCUE STATION

CLASS B PROBLEM

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZE

Program by Morris Ketchum, Jr., New York, N. Y.

MORRIS KETCHUM, JR., received his A.B. as well as his B. of Arch. from Columbia University (1928), and a Diploma from the Fontainebleau School in France. He began his independent practice in 1936 in New York and formed the partnership of Ketchum, Gina & Sharp in 1944. In addition to the practice of architecture in governmental, residential, commercial and school fields, he has taught design at Yale, New York University, and Cooper Union and is the author of "Shops and Stores" now in use as a text book.

The U. S. Government proposes to erect a new type of coast defense and rescue station whose facilities will serve both national defense and the normal functions of the U. S. Coast Guard. In times of peace, the station will be under the command of the U. S. Coast Guard and its special facilities for national defense will be maintained on a semi-active basis. In times of national emergency, the entire station will be placed under the command of the U. S. Navy, and its defense facilities placed on an active basis for full-time use.

During national emergencies, the station will act as a command and communications center for air and sea patrol units covering a wide off-shore area. The objective of these patrols will be to give ample warning of the approach of hostile airplanes or submarines so that the location of such enemy units can be reported by the station to nearby naval bases or naval units at sea. The station will also give similar warning to coastal civil defense headquarters, so that they can prepare for emergency action.

As a coast guard unit serving normal peace time functions, the station will include assistance to ships, yachts and small craft grounded or in distress, aid in life saving operations, patrol of beaches and shore lines against illegal entry, general coastal surveillance, the inspection of vessels for seaworthiness and the display of storm warnings or other signals.

The location for the station is to be on a large off shore island strategically located as a headquarters for patrol activities covering the approaches of several of our large coastal cities, and along an important coastline. Seaplanes and naval vessels, based on other nearby coastal points, will patrol this area and report directly to the command and communications center of this station.

The major building units composing this coast defense and rescue station will be a combined boat house and seaplane hangar, a barracks building, and a headquarters building.

The site for the project is a large tract of land as shown on the attached site plan, which includes a northern promontory situated between the open sea and a small harbor, a low-lying central area and an elevated plateau to the south. It is the government's intention to disperse the major building units of the station within the total site so that they will not become an attractive bombing target. The boat house and seaplane base should be placed within the north promontory and adjacent to the harbor, the barracks within the central area, the headquarters building on the south plateau. A secondary public road approaches the property from the east and may be relocated within the site.

The new buildings, except for the boat house and seaplane hangar, need not have the white walls and sloping red roofs, easily recognizable identification of typical coast guard stations, but should instead have an inconspicuous color scheme. In times of national emergency, the boat house and seaplane hangar will have its walls and roof repainted in camouflage colors as well.

The building program is as follows:

A. Boat House and Seaplane Hangar containing space for:
   1. The life boats, consisting of one 36' self-bailing, self-righting power life boat, one 30' power surf boat, and one 25' surf pulling boat. These boats are hauled up in cradles on a marine railway by power winches and cables.
   2. Fire-fighting and salvage equipment (on a trailer).
   3. Breeches buoy rig (on a trailer).
   4. Garage for four jeeps, two trucks and two automobiles.
   5. A boat repair shop.
   6. Hangar for four seaplanes with wing spreads up to 50 feet.
   7. A ramp extending from the Boat House into the water to a depth of 6' at low water, amply wide to take the 6' marine railway. The ramp shall be flanked by two piers, projecting into the harbor, of sufficient size to take care of docking an 83' Coast Guard Cutter and other small craft. The marine railway should run up the middle of the ramp and have switches and two spurs so that the boats may be hauled out and directed into their allocated positions in the Boat House. This ramp may also be used for landing amphibian aircraft

with wing spreads up to 50 feet.

8. A dormitory for 10 men, with showers and toilets, used as overflow space in times of emergency.
9. An observation tower, which may be detached from the main building, for standing surveillance watch.
10. A flagpole, located near the building, used to display the Ensign and storm warnings when necessary.
11. Heating and power plant.

B. Barracks.

This building will contain the living quarters for the Coast Guard and Naval personnel who operate both the boat house and seaplane hangar and the headquarters building.

The station, under normal conditions, will be manned by 20 men, plus two petty officers and a warrant or commissioned officer in charge, all members of the Coast Guard, who will operate the boat house and seaplane hangar.

Two dormitories with showers and toilets, one for the starboard watch and one for the port watch, are to be provided plus a separate ward room, bedroom and toilet facilities for the Officer-in-Charge.

In times of national emergency when the station is in full operation, the station personnel will include an additional 40 men of the U. S. Navy, including 4 petty officers and 3 commissioned officers, one of whom will then act as the commanding officer for the entire station. Two additional dormitories are to be provided in the barracks building for these non-commissioned men, one each for the two watches, a separate ward room, and living quarters for each of the commissioned officers.

There shall be a combination mess and recreational hall large enough to serve both normal and emergency personnel, with an adjacent galley and food storage area.

This building is to have its own heating and power plant.

C. Headquarters Building.

This building will operate at full capacity as a headquarters and communications only during times of national emergency. At normal times, it will be used for practice duty. It must be ready for full operation on short notice.

It will contain the following elements:

1. A Map Room—this room will be used to spot the position of both U. S. Patrol units and hostile airplanes or submarines as information is received via radio, teletype or telephone. There will be a large wall map, 20 feet in height and 50 feet in length and desk space for 10 men. Walls and ceilings will be soundproofed. There will be no exterior doors or windows.
2. The Communications Room—space for 8 operators of radio, teletype and telephone equipment.
3. General Office—space for 4 clerical workers and their files and equipment.
4. Ward Room—office space for 3 commissioned officers. This room must overlook the map room and its operations through a glazed partition.
5. Guard Room—a reception room with space for 2 men and a small waiting area.
6. Emergency dormitory for personnel.
7. Toilets, showers and a galley for emergency use.
8. Heating and power plant.
9. Garage for 4 cars.
10. Radar tower adjacent to the building.

General:

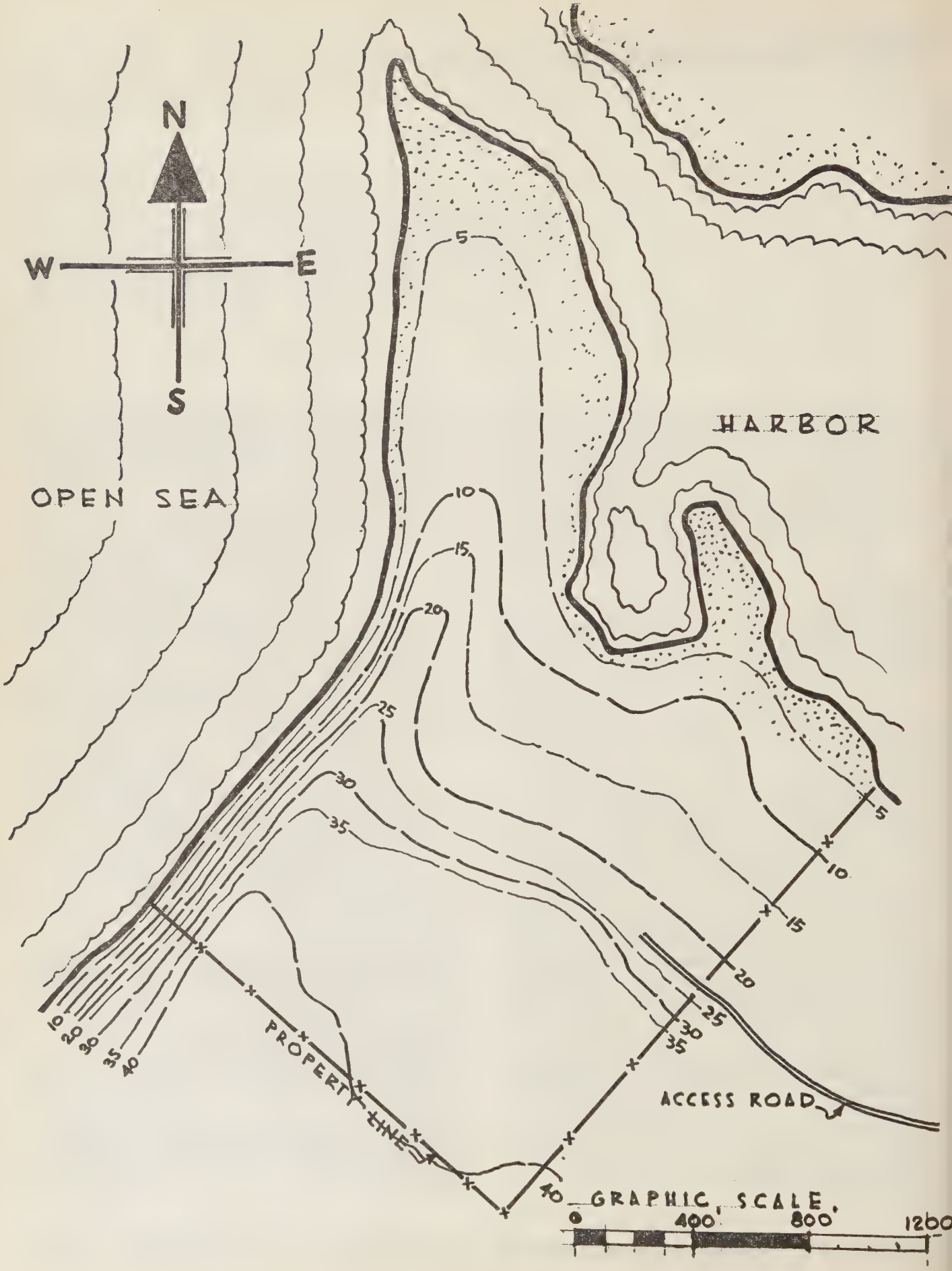
All building units in the station are to be of reinforced concrete construction, air-conditioned, and shall have a minimum number of exterior door or window openings. Buildings will be connected by surface roads.

REQUIRED FOR PRESENTATION:

Site plan at the scale of 1" equals 200 feet, showing the entire site with buildings in block form.

Plans of each of the 3 main buildings at the scale of 1/16" to the foot.

Sections, elevations and perspectives at the competitors option, sufficient to clarify intent and character of the solution.


N
W
E
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OPEN SEA
HARBOR
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
PROPERTY LINE
ACCESS ROAD
GRAPHIC SCALE
0
400'
800'
1200

CLASS B PROBLEM - SPRING TERM
AUTHOR - MORRIS KETCHUM, JR. NEW YORK

A COAST DEFENSE AND RESCUE CENTER
ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZE

JURY OF AWARD - JUNE 5, 1954

JOHN T. BRIGGS
GIORGIO CAVAGLIERI
MATHEW DELGAUDIO
OLIVIER DEMESSIERES
LATHROP DOUGLASS
FERDINAND EISEMAN
JOSEPH JUDGE
GEORGE T. LICHT
CHARLES J. MARR,
BENJAMIN MOSCOWITZ
HAROLD TATTON

REPRESENTATIVE: ARCHITECTURAL RECORD - JAMES S. HORNBECK.

PARTICIPANTS:

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE
OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
UNAFFILIATED: MILWAUKEE

AWARDS:

HONORABLE MENTION PLACED:

1ST - 1ST PRIZE: J.CARNEY, JR., CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
2ND - 2ND PRIZE: W.B.TRELOAR, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3RD: J.L.DALTON, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
4TH: R.E.HALL, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
5TH: A.C.LAPASSO, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

HONORABLE MENTION:

D.R.GRAHAM, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
R.M.GREENE, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
H.C.DECKER, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
D.GALLAGHER, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
J.SHEPHERD, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

NUMBER OF ENTRIES: 59

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY CHARLES J. MARR AND GIORGIO CAVAGLIERI

IN MAKING ITS SELECTION, THE JURY SOUGHT THE OVERALL PLANS WHICH INDICATED A FAIRLY GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF COASTAL DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS REGARDING SEGREGATION AND FUNCTION OF BUILDINGS, AS WELL AS THEIR GENERAL ARRANGEMENT. IT ALSO FELT THAT THE MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD BE PARAMOUNT.

THUS THE FOLLOWING POINTS SHOULD HAVE RECEIVED PRIMARY CONSIDERATION:

1. TO OBTAIN STRUCTURES OF SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION - AS IT WOULD LIKELY BE DESIRED BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITY - AND AT THE SAME TIME, AESTHETICALLY WELL PROPORTIONED AND APPEALING.

2. TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE PRACTICALLY UNLIMITED AVAILABILITY OF GROUND SPACE

WOULD NOT RECOMMEND COMPACT BUILDINGS WHICH WOULD ALSO INCREASE THE DANGERS OF VULNERABILITY IN CASE OF EMERGENCY ATTACK.

3. TO DESIGN A SIMPLE BUT EFFECTIVE ROAD SYSTEM WHICH WOULD PERMIT ACCESS TO THE DIFFERENT UNITS FROM THE HEADQUARTERS AND CONTROL POINTS, AND NON-INTERFERENCE WITH EACH OTHER FOR THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRAFFIC INEVITABLE IN AN INSTALLATION OF THIS KIND.

4. TO ALLOW DISPERSAL AND/OR MOVEMENT FOR OPERATION IN THE QUICKEST TIME, IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY TO BOATS AND PLANES. ALSO TO PERMIT FIRE EQUIPMENT TO REACH IMMEDIATELY THE SHOPS AND HANGARS AS WELL AS ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE INSTALLATION.

HONORABLE MENTION PLACED 1ST AND FIRST ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZE - J.CARNEY, JR., CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA: ALTHOUGH THIS SOLUTION DISREGARDED SOME SUGGESTIONS OF THE PROGRAM, IT RESULTED IN A VERY EFFECTIVE SOLUTION. THE JURY, ALTHOUGH WITH VERY STRONG CRITICISM FOR THE LIBERTIES TAKEN IN LOCATION OF UNITS AS WELL AS IN SUBDIVISION OF BUILDINGS, FELT THE NECESSITY OF AWARDING HIM THE FIRST PLACE BECAUSE OF THE OBVIOUS SUPERIORITY OF THIS DESIGN OVER THE OTHERS, AND ITS UNDERSTANDING OF THE MILITARY QUALIFICATIONS OF THE PROBLEM. THE FOLLOWING POINTS INFLUENCED THE DECISION OF THE JURY: 1) ARRANGEMENT OF THE ONE MAIN ENTRANCE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE OPERATIONS BUILDING, SO LOCATED AS TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SUPERVISION OVER TRAFFIC BOTH TO THE BARRACKS AREA AND TO THE HANGAR AREA. 2) STRATEGIC LOCATION OF THE PLANE HANGAR AND BOAT HOUSE BUILDING ON THE MINOR PENINSULA, WHICH PERMITTED A DOUBLE DISPERSAL AND APPROACH TO THE HANGAR FOR SEAPLANES, AND AN ADDED APPROACH FOR BRINGING PLANES INTO THE HANGAR IN CASE ANY BOAT WAS DISABLED AND LEFT ON THE OPEN WATER. IN THIS PARTICULAR GROUP OF BUILDINGS, THE AUTHOR COMBINED THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EMERGENCY PERSONNEL SLEEPING QUARTERS DIRECTLY OVERHEAD OF THE CAR AREA, AND COMPLETE NON-INTERFERENCE BETWEEN THE HANGAR APRONS AND THE BOAT DOCKING LANDINGS. 3) SEGREGATION INTRODUCED IN THE LOCATION OF VARIOUS UNITS OF THE BARRACKS AREA, THEREBY PROVIDING GREATER SAFETY IN CASE OF ATTACK, GREATER CONTROL IN CASE OF CONFLAGRATION, AND AN UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW OF VESSEL TRAFFIC ON THE OPEN SEA.

THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS WERE AWARDED "PLACES", LARGELY BECAUSE THEIR GENERAL CHARACTER AND MAKE-UP WERE SUPERIOR TO THE OTHERS. NEVERTHELESS, THERE WAS SOMETHING TO CRITICIZE IN ALL OF THESE "PLACED" PROBLEMS.

HONORABLE MENTION PLACED 2ND, SECOND ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZE: W.B.TRELOAR, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA: THIS PROBLEM, LIKE THE FOLLOWING DESIGNS ACCEPTED THE SUGGESTION OF THE PROGRAM TO LOCATE THE UNITS ON THE NORTHERN PROMONTORY. IT KEEPS WITHIN BOUNDS THE SMALL GLAZED AREAS, IT USES SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION WHICH SEEMS SUITABLE TO A MILITARY INSTALLATION. BY PROVIDING SEPARATION WITH MASONRY BLAST-PROTECTING WALLS IN THE CORRIDORS OF ACCESS TO THE QUARTERS, IT ACHIEVES A CERTAIN QUALITY OF EMERGENCY PROTECTION. IN CRITICISM, IT WOULD BE POINTED OUT THAT THE HANGAR LACKED FLEXIBILITY FOR EMERGENCY TAKE-OFFS, NECESSITATING THE MOVING OF ONE PLANE BEFORE THE OTHER COULD BE RELEASED. THE ARRANGEMENT OF DORMITORIES, MESS AND RECREATION IN ONE COMPACT BUILDING, THOUGH IMPLIED IN THE PROGRAM, OFFERED THE DISADVANTAGE OF LACK OF

DISPERSION IN CASE OF ENEMY ATTACK. THE DISPOSITION OF ELEMENTS WITHIN THE THREE MAIN GROUPS FOLLOWED TOO LITERALLY THE CONDITIONS LAID DOWN BY THE PROGRAM. MORE CONSIDERATION SHOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO THE ACTUAL FUNCTIONING OF SUCH A BASE. THE ROAD PATTERN COULD HAVE BEEN STUDIED TO OBVIATE THE NECESSITY OF RETRACING ROAD TO GET FROM ONE DESTINATION TO ANOTHER.

HONORABLE MENTION PLACED 3RD - J. L. DALTON, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE: THE IMAGINATIVE SOLUTION OF THE HANGAR COULD HAVE LED TO A POSSIBILITY OF FREEING ALL THE AIRPLANES AT ONE TIME, BUT THE POOR DETAIL DEVELOPMENT OF THIS GOOD STRUCTURAL CONCEPT, FAILED TO CARRY IT OUT TO ITS FULL ADVANTAGE. THE ARCHITECTURAL VALUES OF THE COMPOSITION ARE INTERESTING. THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING WAS WELL HANDLED. ON THE NEGATIVE SIDE, IT MUST BE POINTED OUT 1) THAT THE LOCATION OF THE MAIN ROAD NEAR THE DORMITORIES MIGHT BE DISTURBING TO SLEEPERS AND 2) HANGAR PLAN AS WORKED OUT, WAS INEFFECTIVE FOR QUICK AND IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF PLANES IN THE EVENT OF ONE DISABLED PLANE.

HONORABLE MENTION PLACED 4TH - R.E.HALL, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA: IN THIS DESIGN THE GOOD QUALITY IS THAT ALL THE PLANES CAN MOVE IMMEDIATELY IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, AND ALSO THAT BOATS AND PLANES DO NOT INTERFERE WITH EACH OTHERS MOVEMENTS. THE FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT IS IN LOCATION WELL RELATED TO BOATS AND PLANES AND STILL CAN REACH OTHER AREAS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE; THE TRUCKS REMAINING FREE TO MOVE TOWARD THE OUTSIDE. GOOD SLEEPING QUARTERS ARE PROVIDED. THE ROAD PATTERN COULD HAVE BEEN BETTER STUDIED TO PERMIT EASIER FLOW BETWEEN BARRACKS, HEADQUARTERS AND OPERATIONS BUILDING. MOREOVER, THE HEADQUARTERS IS COMPLETELY ISOLATED FROM THE OTHER TWO UNITS, AND MOST OF THE TRAFFIC IS FORCED TO GO PAST THE BARRACKS. THE USE OF THE TWO-STORY BARRACKS SEEMS INADVISABLE NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF OPEN SEA CONDITIONS, BUT THERE WAS NO LIMITATION ON LAND USE. THE INVERTED "A" SHAPE FOR THE HANGAR WOULD NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE OR CONVENIENT WORKING AREA BEHIND THE PLANES - IT BOTTLED UP HOUSING FACILITIES.

HONORABLE MENTION PLACED 5TH - A.C.LAPASSO, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: THIS DESIGN WAS SOMEWHAT BETTER THAN THE MAJORITY OF THE SUBMISSIONS BECAUSE OF THE SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, GOOD LOCATION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WITH CONTROL OF WORKING AREAS OF BOTH, BOATS AND PLANES; AND THE PROTECTED LOCATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS AREA. IT WAS WEAK IN ITS ROAD PLAN AND IN THE GROUPING OF BARRACKS, MESS AND RECREATION UNDER ONE ROOF, WITH A GENERAL LACK OF FREE CIRCULATION. THE DESIGNER FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THAT HIS LOUNGE BECAME THE MAIN TRAFFIC ARTERY WHILE SERVING ALSO AS A RECREATION AREA; YET HE PROVIDED NO WINDOWS FOR THIS DEEP SPACE EXCEPT ON ONE SIDE. THE HANGAR ARRANGEMENT WAS POORLY CONCEIVED, REQUIRING THE REMOVAL OF TWO PLANES BEFORE RELEASING THE TWO IN BACK FOR ACTION, AND PRESENTING A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE HANGAR AND BOAT OPERATIONS.

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

CLASS B PROBLEM - A COAST DEFENSE AND RESCUE CENTER
ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZE - JUNE 5, 1954

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

SPRING TERM 1953-1954

CLASS C PROBLEM

A RESTAURANT FOR A SUBURBAN COMMUNITY

PRIZE Sponsored by the Kenneth M. Murchison Fund

First prize $100, second prize $75, third prize $50, four and fifth prizes each $25.

RULES OF THE COMPETITION

Design solution must be completed in any five consecutive weeks between January 1 and May 15, 1954.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he prepares design. For details consult the B.A.I.D. Circular of Information.

Only one entry may be submitted by any contestant.

Registration fee of $2.50 must be paid to submit entry for competition. Make remittance payable to Beaux-Arts Institute of Design. The following information on a sheet of paper 8½" x 11" must accompany the fee: a) Class and Title of Problem; b) Full name of competitor; c) Affiliation (school, atelier, supervisor or home address); d) Dates during which solution was executed; e) Address to which outcome of competition is to be mailed.

Entry must be sent prepaid to: Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, 115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y., promptly after completion. To be accepted for judgment both the entry and the registration fee must be at the above address before June 1, 1954.

Selections for awards, and publication in Bulletin of the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, will be announced after July 1, 1954.

Circular of Information for 1953-1954, containing complete schedule and data pertaining to the architectural design problems offered for study will be mailed on request.

PROGRAM

RESTAURANT FOR A SUBURBAN COMMUNITY

KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE

Program by Donald S. Nelson, A.I.A.

DONALD S. NELSON, attended the Art Institute of Chicago, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He won the M. I. T. Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts Scholarship (1925), and the following prizes: Aloux (1925), Emerson (1926), 20th Paris Prize of the SBAA (1927); member of Atelier Defrasse et Madeline, Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris (1927-30). Co-winner and finalist with Edgar Lynch in international competition for Christopher Columbus Memorial, Sante Domingo 1929, and received 2nd prize in final competition (1931). As member of Bennett, Parsons and Frost, Architects, Chicago, he designed many noteworthy buildings. He was with the Corps of Engineers and Chief of Planning and Design Headquarters, Army Air Force, Washington (1942-46). He is a partner in the firm of Broad and Nelson, Architects, Dallas, Texas.

Introduction

In many suburban communities today a restaurant is often one of the facilities provided in a shopping center. When it can be made to offer an appealing and real service to the community, it will attract additional business from surrounding areas.

General Requirements

As part of a community development, you are to design a new restaurant as one of the facilities in a suburban shopping center serving a community made up largely of families with incomes in the "high average" and "well-to-do" category. The restaurant is one in a chain of well known restaurants. The shopping center, built around a central mall, is now 90% complete and is being accomplished in a manner that suggests the better planning principles of today. It is expected that the restaurant will be one of the most attractive facilities in the shopping center, offering a quiet, friendly and inviting atmosphere in keeping with the serving of the finest of foods.

Existing Conditions

Ample parking facilities have been provided in areas adjacent to the mall. Design criteria have established that the buildings in the block where the restaurant is to be located will have a continuous, identical covered walk, providing ample shelter from the sun and rain. Service to the restaurant is confined to a service court at the rear of the building which is accessible from a rear driveway. The area in which the restaurant is to be located is situated between existing party walls of adjacent buildings. These walls are so constructed to allow a clear span for the roof construction. The roof is level and its surface is 2 feet below the top of the front facade.

The lot

The lot is level and has a frontage on the mall of 40 feet. Its depth is 100 feet. The service court on the property and in the rear has a sidewalk 5 feet wide. The block is restricted to one story buildings, 20 feet high from the sidewalk to the top of the front facade. The structures on either side are 100 feet deep. The front of the lot faces south.

Staff Personnel

With the exception of the cashier, the staff is entirely male. The total staff would be 18, made up of a manager, cashier, 7 waiters, 2 bus boys and 7 kitchen personnel. For information purposes only, a typical breakdown of the kitchen personnel would be dish-pantry 3, range 2, cold foods pantry 2.

Entrance Area

The public control point is at the entrance. Include a small counter and facilities for the cashier, a few chairs arranged to function as a waiting area, a coat check

room, toilet room for men, toilet room and dressing area for women, and a small office for the manager with one desk primarily used for bookkeeping.

Dining Area

Dining area of approximately 2250 square feet, will provide the desired seating capacity of approximately 150 persons and allow sufficient areas for service and atmosphere. A minimum of three serving stations would be used. Seating arrangement should have some flexibility and provide tables for two, and more, and easy arrangement of tables for larger parties. The dining area should be intimate, restful and inviting. Its interior character should be indicative of its suburban location.

Kitchen

This restaurant being one of several in a chain, the efficient and economical use of a central commissary reduces the need for storage and preparation areas otherwise necessary. Storage, meat cutting, baking and similar activities are performed at the central commissary with frequent deliveries made to each restaurant. A small receiving area could be combined with the storage facilities of the kitchen. A kitchen area of approximately 1000 square feet would be necessary. No detailed kitchen layout plan is required for this problem. Right hand service, or flow through the kitchen has proven to be the most desirable, and in order upon entering the kitchen, soiled dishes are deposited at the dish pantry, clean dishes picked up, hot foods, and then cold foods from cold food pantry. Provision should be made to control the view into and the noise of kitchen from the dining area.

Staff Facilities

Locker and toilet room. The use of double tier lockers would be satisfactory.

Service Facilities

A small storage room that can be locked, for expendable items such as dishes, glassware, trays, silver, napkins, etc. A closet for the storage of clean linen and soiled linen, and a small janitor's closet.

Mechanical Equipment

A centrally located system supplies the shopping center with heat and chilled water for air conditioning. The fans and ducts required can be located within the service facilities and are not a part of this problem.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

Plan at the scale of 1/8" to the foot.
Front elevation at the scale of 1/4" to the foot.
Longitudinal section at the scale of 1/8" to the foot.

Beyond these mandatory requirements, each competitor is free to submit any and all material in a manner, form, or technique, which in his judgment most clearly, fully and effectively explains his solution.

CLASS C PROBLEM - SPRING TERM

RESTAURANT FOR A SUBURBAN COMMUNITY

AUTHOR - DONALD S. NELSON, AIA, DALLAS, TEXAS

KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE

JURY OF AWARD - JUNE 5, 1954

GEORGE A. BIELITCH
LOUIS CUOMO
MUSGRAVE HYDE
ERLING F. IVERSEN
H. DICKSON McKENNA
DONALD S. NELSON
STEPHEN OPPENHEIM
JAN HIRD PROKORNY
HUGH N. ROMNEY
ZAREH SOURIAN

PARTICIPANTS:

ATELIER BONSALL, LOS ANGELES
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
IOWA STATE COLLEGE
KENT UNIVERSITY, OHIO
LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, MILWAUKEE
OKLAHOMA A & M COLLEGE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
RICE INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
UNAFFILIATED: MILWAUKEE
QUANTICO, VA.

AWARDS:

HONORABLE MENTION PLACED:

1ST - 1ST PRIZE: L. PARTRIDGE, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
2ND - 2ND PRIZE: D.F.NALLEY, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
3RD - 3RD PRIZE: R.H.WILLIAMSON, IOWA STATE COLLEGE
4TH - 4TH PRIZE: J.P.SCHLUETER, IOWA STATE COLLEGE
5TH - 5TH PRIZE: B.E.BREWER, RICE INSTITUTE

HONOR BLE MENTION:

O.E.LEIDENFROST, IOWA STATE COLLEGE
F.J.McNUTT, IOWA STATE COLLEGE
V.E.VAN DeVENTER, IOWA STATE COLLEGE
B.J.WATERS, OKLAHOMA A & M COLLEGE
M.L.LEVY, RICE INSTITUTE

NUMBER OF ENTRIES: 119

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY MUSGRAVE HYDE

THE PROGRAM, WRITTEN BY DONALD S. NELSON, AIA OF DALLAS, DESIGNATED VERY CONCISELY THE UNITS REQUIRED, TOGETHER WITH THEIR APPROPRIATE FUNCTION IT ALSO INDICATED DEFINITELY THE GENERAL CHARACTER THAT THE STUDENT SHOULD STRIVE FOR, SO THAT THE JURY WAS IN NO DOUBT AS TO THE QUALITIES WHICH WERE DESIRABLE. A RESTAURANT WHICH IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A SHOPPING CENTER IN A SUBURBAN COMMUNITY MAY ASSUME A PARTICULAR CHARACTER. SUCH A RESTAURANT IS NOT A CAFETERIA AND IS CERTAINLY NOT A NIGHT CLUB. IT WILL BE PATRONIZE FOR THE MOST PART BY HOUSEWIVES, MANY WITH CHILDREN. THE PEAK WILL BE AT THE LUNCHEON HOUR, WITH SOME SUPPER TRADE SINCE A NEIGHBORHOOD MOVIE MAY BE PRESUMED TO BE NEAR BY AND PARKING WILL ALWAYS BE AVAILABLE. THE USE AND

DESIRED ATMOSPHERE IS THUS ESTABLISHED.

AS FOR THE PLAN, THE JURY FELT THAT AFTER THE MORE OBVIOUS INTERRELATION OF THE VARIOUS UNITS WAS CORRECTLY WORKED OUT, PRECEDENCE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE DRAWINGS WHICH INDICATED THE DINING ROOM SUBDIVIDED INTO DIFFERENT AREAS, THUS PARENTS ACCOMPANIED BY CHILDREN COULD FEEL APPROPRIATELY APART AND THOSE MORE INFORMALLY DRESSED MIGHT FEEL LESS CONSPICUOUS. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT ANY SUCH DIFFERENTIATION SHOULD NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED BY DIFFERENCES IN FLOOR LEVEL AS STEPS REPRESENTED AN UNNECESSARY COMPLICATION OF THE SERVING PROBLEM.

IN A NUMBER OF CASES THE DOORS TO THE TOILET FACILITIES WERE FELT TO BE TOO EXPOSED, BUT IF THERE WAS SUFFICIENT SPACE TO ALLOW THIS CONDITION TO BE CORRECTED BY SCREENING THIS WAS NOT CONSIDERED TO BE A DRAWBACK. HOWEVER, IT WAS CONSIDERED TO COUNT AGAINST THE STUDENT WHERE THE ENTRANCE TO THE MEN'S FACILITIES WAS EITHER THROUGH THE KITCHEN OR SO LOCATED AS TO SERIOUSLY INTERFERE WITH THE KITCHEN TRAFFIC.

WHILE THE KITCHEN ARRANGEMENT WAS NOT REQUIRED TO BE SHOWN IN DETAIL THE JURY FELT THAT A PROPER UNDERSTANDING OF SERVICE FLOW, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO ENTRANCE AND EXIT BETWEEN THE DINING AREA AND THE KITCHEN, COULD BE REASONABLY REQUIRED FROM THE STUDENTS.

THE GENERAL CHARACTER AND IMPACT OF THE RESTAURANT ON THE PUBLIC WAS FELT TO RESULT FROM A COMBINATION OF THE DECOR AND THE ELEVATION. A GENERAL FEELING OF LIGHT AND AIR WAS HELD TO BE DESIRABLE. THE GLASS FRONT, WHILE CERTAINLY SUITABLE IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT MANY OF THE ADJACENT STORES WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY BE SO DESIGNED, WAS NOT DEEMED TO BE THE PERFECT SOLUTION. THE JURY, IN GENERAL, FELT THAT SOME COMPROMISE WITH THE ENTIRE GLASS FACADE WOULD BEST CREATE THE DESIRED EFFECT. THE INTERIOR DECORATION, WHERE THE STUDENTS COULD GIVE THEIR IMAGINATION THE FREEST REIN, WAS JUDGED ONLY AS IT CONTRIBUTED TO THE OVERALL PICTURE.

OF THE SELECTED DRAWINGS, THE ONE SUBMITTED BY L. PARTRIDGE OF CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, WAS PLACED FIRST AND AWARDED THE FIRST KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE. THIS DECISION WAS NOT UNANIMOUS AND IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT BOTH THE DRAWINGS PLACED SECOND AND THIRD HAD THEIR PARTISANS ON THE JURY. CRITICISM OF THE FIRST PRIZE WAS VOICED WITH REGARD TO THE FACADE, WHICH SOME FELT TO BE NOT SUFFICIENTLY INDICATIVE OF THE CHARACTER OF A PLACE TO EAT WHICH WOULD PROVIDE A PLEASANT, SATISFYING AND RELEXING ATMOSPHERE. THE MULTICOLORED RECTANGLES ARE SOMEWHAT HARSH AND LACKING IN REPOSE THE DIVERSIFICATION OF THE DINING AREAS WAS THE BEST PRESENTED BY ANY STUDEN AND MR. PARTRIDGE HAD ALSO WORKED OUT WITH CONSIDERABLE THOUGHT THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE MANAGER'S OFFICE, CASHIER, COATS, WAITING AREA, ETC. THE DOORS TO THE TOILET FACILITIES SHOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER SCREENED. THE WHOLE SHEET WAS PRESENTED WITH CONSIDERABLE DISTINCTION AND REPRESENTED, IN THE OPINION OF THE JURY, VERY SERIOUS STUDY.

THE DRAWING BY D.F.NALLEY OF CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, PLACED SECOND, APPEALED TO THE JURY. THE LOCATION OF THE MANAGER'S OFFICE, CHECK ROOM AND

CASHIER'S DESK IN A CIRCULAR UNIT CLEVERLY DIVIDED THE DINING AREA. OF ALL THE DRAWINGS PRESENTED THIS DRAWING BEST CREATED THE OUT-INDOOR ATMOSPHERE WHICH WAS CONSIDERED TO BE VERY DESIRABLE UNDER CERTAIN CLIMATIC CONDITIONS. HE PLACED SOME OF THE TABLES BEYOND A GLASS WALL AND ACCENTED THE ENTRANCE BY A SECONDARY CEILING WHICH EXTENDED THROUGH THIS WALL. A CRITICISM OF THIS DRAWING WAS THAT THE EXTERIOR WALL OF THE TOILET FACILITIES WAS SHOWN TO BE OF GLASS AND WOULD HAVE TO BE COVERED IN SOME WAY AT ALL TIMES.

THE DRAWING WHICH PLACED THIRD, BY R.H.WILLIAMSON, IOWA STATE COLLEGE, HAD A WELL COORDINATED AND WORKED-OUT PLAN. THE KITCHEN WAS PARTICULARLY WELL DEVELOPED; THE DINING AREA UTILIZING HALF OF THE FRONT WAS FELT TO BE A HAPPY SOLUTION. THE ELEVATION WAS SIMPLE BUT SOMEWHAT LACKING IN DISTINCTION.

PLACED FOURTH WAS THE SUBMISSION OF J.P.SCHLUETER OF IOWA STATE COLLEGE. THE PRINCIPAL CRITICISM OF THIS PRESENTATION WAS THE FOUR RISERS REQUIRED TO SERVE THE FRONT PORTION OF THE DINING ROOM. THIS PLAN HAD WELL SCREENED TOILET ENTRANCES, A WELL LOCATED WAITING AREA, WITH A DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN THE TWO PARTS OF THE DINING ROOM.

THE ENTRY SUBMITTED BY B.E.BREWER OF RICE INSTITUTE WAS PLACED FIFTH AND AWARDED FIFTH PRIZE. IT REPRESENTED THE BEST WORKED OUT PLAN WHICH INCLUDED A MEZZANINE. THE DROPPED CEILING OVER THE BACK AND SIDE OF THE DINING AREA WAS FELT TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE GENERAL CHARM AND HELPED IN THE DIFFERENTIATION OF THIS AREA, BUT THERE APPEARED NO REASON WHY IT SHOULD BE DROPPED AS LOW AS THE LEVEL OF THE MEZZANINE. A SOMEWHAT QUESTIONABLE SOLUTION OF KITCHEN TRAFFIC PREVENTED THIS DRAWING FROM BEING RATED MORE HIGHLY.

AMONG THE DRAWINGS WHICH RECEIVED HONORABLE MENTION IT MAY BE NOTED THAT V.E.VAN DEVENTER OF IOWA STATE COLLEGE, PRESENTED AN EXCELLENT PLAN, BUT THE BLACK WALLS AND CEILING IN THE DINING AREA CREATED A NIGHT CLUB ATMOSPHERE WHICH WAS NOT CONSIDERED THE BEST INTERPRETATION OF THE PROGRAM. THE DRAWING SUBMITTED BY B.J.WATERS OF OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE, SHOWING AN IRREGULARLY SHAPED DINING ROOM, WAS CRITICIZED BECAUSE THE ENTRANCE AND EXIT TO THE KITCHEN WERE LOCATED SO FAR APART. THE SIMPLE GLASS EXTERIOR WAS FELT TO BE SUITABLE, BUT THE CLICHÉ OF THE SLANTED FRONT DID NOT RECEIVE GENERAL APPROBATION.

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CLASS C PROBLEM - RESTAURANT FOR A SUBURBAN COMMUNITY
KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE - JUNE 5, 1954

40.	L.PARTRIDGE, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AM.	1ST PRIZE,HONORABLE MENTION PL.
41.	D.F.NALLEY, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AM.	2ND PRIZE,HONORABLE MENTION PL.
42.	R.H.WILLIAMSON, IOWA STATE COLLEGE	3RD PRIZE,HONORABLE MENTION PL.
43.	J.P.SCHLUETER, IOWA STATE COLLEGE	4TH PRIZE,HONORABLE MENTION PL.
44.	B.E.BREWER, RICE INSTITUTE	5TH PRIZE,HONORABLE MENTION PL.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

SPRING TERM 1953-1954

WHITNEY WARREN PRIZE

A PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION CENTER

PRIZE Sponsored in memory of Whitney Warren

First prize, $50.00. Second prize, $25.00

RULES OF THE COMPETITION

Design solution must be executed between 9 A.M., February 26, and 5 P.M., March 1, 1954.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he prepares design. For details consult the B.A.I.D. Circular of Information.

Only one entry may be submitted by any contestant.

Registration fee of $2.50 must be paid to submit entry for competition. Make remittance payable to Beaux-Arts Institute of Design. The following information on a sheet of paper 8½" x 11" must accompany the fee: a) Class and Title of Problem; b) Full name of competitor; c) Affiliation (school, atelier, supervisor or home address); d) Dates during which solution was executed; e) Address to which outcome of competition is to be mailed.

Entry must be sent prepaid to: Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, 115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y., promptly after completion. To be accepted for judgment both the entry and the registration fee must be at the above address before March 10, 1954.

Selections for awards, and publication in Bulletin of the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, will be announced after April 1, 1954.

Circular of Information for 1953-1954, containing complete schedule and data pertaining to the architectural design problems offered for study will be mailed on request.

PROGRAM

A PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION CENTER

Program by William L. Pereira, A.I.A., Los Angeles, Calif.

MR. WILLIAM L. PEREIRA entered the office of Holabird & Root after graduation from the University of Illinois. In 1932 he opened his office for private practice and moved to California about 1939. Mr. Pereira is noted for his theatre and hospital work. He is the architect for the Esquire Theatre in Chicago, and co-architect for the Lake County Sanitorium in Waukegan, Ill. He designed the fifteen million dollar Paramount City for Paramount Studios in Hollywood. Mr. Pereira was the first recipient of the Scarab Medal in 1940 awarded to an architect under thirty-five for the most distinguished achievement. In 1942 he was the first recipient of the Humanitarian Medal awarded by the Motion Picture Industries. He is the architect for the Motion Pictures Country House which serves as a home for the aged, and the $7,500,000 Memorial Medical Center for Beverly Hills. He is also a motion picture producer as well as designer of theatres, studios and hospitals.

It should be borne in mind that a psychiatric disorder is an illness—an illness varying in degree over an extremely wide range, from so-called nervousness to so-called insanity. The cause may be apparent or obscure, and the diagnosis and therapy may or may not yet be known or fully developed. However, the classification of the hospital facilities is based on the degree of illness, on the sorting of these illnesses into treatable groups, and on locating the facilities where the maximum therapeutic value can be obtained with a minimum of effort.

Today out-patient psychiatry dominates the field. Psychiatric treatment can be administered in the physician's office or in well-organized and well-staffed clinics. Until a comparatively short time ago only two classes of mental illness were recognized. Patients whose illness was of an extreme nature were committed to institutions ostensibly designed and existing for the purpose. Patients with illnesses less severe and therefore not committable under the laws were practically without facilities. This situation in regrettably large measure still exists; the only difference lies in today's recognition of the need for facilities to care for both cases.

It would seem that the first step beyond the physician's office or clinic would take a patient to the large and well-equipped general hospital where a psychiatric department exists. Since the general hospital is not in the province of this program, suffice it to say that, from the standpoint of the ultimate in psychiatric care, the staff of a general hospital cannot ignore mental illnesses, nor can the psychiatrist ignore the advantages of association with the general hospital. From the patient's standpoint, whenever adequate treatment has been available in the general hospital much has been accomplished toward teaching him and his relatives that mental illness carries no more of a stigma than does physical illness. Many mental illnesses can be treated there in a matter of a few weeks, thus obviating the necessity for institutionalizing the patient. When the mental illness is accompanied and complicated by physical problems, the value of the general hospital is apparent. In the main, the patient to be treated in the psychiatric department of the General Hospital is one for whose illness the causative factors have been determined, who is not likely to be (or to remain) chronically ill, and who can respond to the therapies provided in the department. The addition of psychiatric rehabilitation center to the general hospital does not make it a psychiatric hospital—it makes it a complete hospital.

The Board of a 350 bed general hospital in a mid-western city, realizing this void in psychiatric treatment, has decided to add a psychiatric rehabilitation center to its facilities.

The existing hospital building is set in a large, level, and heavily wooded site. The Board feels that the present architectural style should not affect the new building group. An important aspect of psychiatric therapy is the overall impression the patient receives from his surroundings, which must be cheerful, light, and must not readily reveal protective measures necessary to this type of facility. Scale, planting, and textures can do much to set the atmosphere of restful tranquillity.

This center is to be housed in a new one-story building group. It is to be built on a plot 500' x 500' located adjacent and to the East of the Main General Hospital. The main entrance to the new psychiatric center shall be from the North boundary of the site. The existing administrative, dietary, maintenance, heating, and housekeeping facilities of the main hospital will service the new unit, and therefore there shall be an adequately controlled connection with the main hospital.

The Medical Board of the hospital has prepared this list of facilities for use as a guide in planning:

PSCYHIATRIC CLINIC—To serve the patient whose needs are not severe enough to warrant hospitalization, but who is analyzed and rehabilitated by guidance and treatment from the psychiatrist. The clinic would also serve to guide and to aid these who have undergone treatment and have been discharged but still need consultation for readjustment. Included in the clinic are:

Three Psychiatrists' suites. Each suite shall include a reception room, and an examination room with toilet.

Two Electric Shock treatment rooms with subutility room adjacent.

An Insulin room for treatment for four men and four women under constant nursing care; an insulin bar and a pantry should be adjacent.

PSYCHIATRIC NURSING—Two units of 20 beds each (one unit for men and one for women). Each unit shall have the same facilities.

For disturbed patients. This area would be somewhat isolated from other beds and shall have the following facilities:

Day room for occupational therapy equipment—cheerful and light.

4 rooms or cubicles for patients.

Nurses station (with toilet)—located so nurse can see day room and as many beds as possible.

Treatment room with 2 free-standing bathtubs; toilet facilities.

For quiet and depressed patients:

16 single rooms each with toilet facilities.

Nurses station (with toilet) centrally located for control.

Therapy room with free standing tub.

Occupational therapy and recreation room with storage cabinets for equipment; adjacent toilet for patients.

Outdoor garden, recreation and game area.

CENTRAL FACILITIES—to be shared by both nursing units, shall provide:

Visitors' area with 2 or 3 private visiting rooms adjacent.
Lounge for patients; adapted for showing movies, for dancing, etc.
Small library.
Dining room (food served from existing kitchen by central tray system).
Pantry for extra and between-meal service
Doctor's office with examining room
Examining room
Consultation room
Utility room
Stretcher storage
Linen storage
Patient locker room for personal effects.

In addition to the Clinic, and the two Nursing Units with the Central Facilities, the Rehabilitation Center shall have the following facilities:

Reception desk
Waiting area

(Continued on next page)

Lobby with control over visitors
Enclosed ambulance entrance
A Business and Record office
Public toilets
Public telephones
Lounge and locker rooms for nurses (male)
Lounge and locker rooms for nurses (female)

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR PRESENTATION:

Small site plan in block showing relation of new building group to existing hospital.

Plan at the scale of 1/16" to the foot, having each area and facilities legibly designated, north point shall be at the top of the sheet.

Beyond this the competitor is free to submit any and all material in the manner, form and technique which in his judgment most clearly, fully and effectively explains his solution.

STANDARD MEASUREMENTS:

Patient Bed size 3'3" x 7'0"
Stretchers: 2'4" x 6'0"
Food Tray Cart: 2'6" x 5'6"
Hospital elevator: 5'4" x 8'0"
Corridors: 8' width
Doors to patient and treatment rooms: 3'10" x 4'0".

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WHITNEY WARREN PRIZE - SPRING TERM A PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION CENTER

AUTHOR - WILLIAM L. PEREIRA, AIA, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

JURY OF AWARD - JUNE 5, 1954

GEORGE A. BIELITCH
MUSGRAVE HYDE
FRANCIS KEALLY
H. DICKSON McKENNA
DONALD S. NELSON
JAN HIRD PROKORNY
LOUIS A. WALSH

PARTICIPANTS:

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

AWARDS:

1ST WHITNEY WARREN PRIZE:	L. L. KETTERER, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
2ND WHITNEY WARREN PRIZE:	J.A.LOWER, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE
3RD PLACE:	T.G.WALSH, OKLAHOMA A.& M. COLLEGE
4TH PLACE:	R. MARSH, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE
5TH PLACE:	D.E.McCLURE, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

NUMBER OF ENTRIES: 39

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY GEORGE A. BIELITCH

THE PROGRAM EMPHASIZED INFORMALITY IN DESIGN CHARACTER AND LAYOUT OF THE FACILITIES. THE SUBMISSIONS FOR THE MOST PART INDICATED THE STUDENT'S CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THE REQUIREMENTS.

HOWEVER, THE JURY FELT THAT THE STUDENTS HAD NOT ARRIVED AT AN IDEAL SOLUTION IN MAKING THE MOST OF THE LARGE OPEN SITE. THE JURY CONSIDERED THE FOLLOWING RELATIONSHIPS IMPORTANT IN SOLVING THE PROBLEM:

A) THE OUT-PATIENT CLINIC SHOULD HAVE BEEN EMPHASIZED AND CLEARLY SEPARATED FROM THE MAIN CENTER FOR PSYCHIATRIC NURSING.

B) THE MAIN CENTER, THE THERAPEUTIC SECTION, SHOULD HAVE BEEN FUNCTIONALLY SUB-DIVIDED AND HAVE HAD A SEGREGATED LAYOUT PROVIDING TWO SEPARATE PSYCHIATRIC NURSING UNITS FOR MEN AND FOR WOMEN RESPECTIVELY, WITH CENTRAL FACILITIES SO ARRANGED AS TO BE SHARED CONVENIENTLY BY EACH.

C) ALTHOUGH INTERRELATED, RECEPTION, ADMINISTRATION, RECREATION, ETC. SHOULD HAVE BEEN PARTIALLY SEPARATED FROM THE THERAPEUTIC SECTIONS BOTH PHYSICALLY AND IN CHARACTER, IN ORDER TO AVOID THE NEGATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTION TO THE USUAL "URBAN INSTITUTION".

THE FIRST PRIZE WAS GIVEN BY MAJORITY VOTE TO L.L.KETTERER OF CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, BECAUSE OF ITS ESSENTIALLY INFORMAL LAYOUT AND BECAUSE OF ITS SUITABILITY TO THE OPEN SITE, GIVING TO THE INSTITUTION A COUNTRY CLUB ATMOSPHERE. IT WAS A WELL-ENGINEERED, LOGICAL SOLUTION DESPITE ITS SLIGHT DEPARTURE FROM THE REQUIREMENTS.

THE SECOND PRIZE WAS AWARDED TO J.A.LOWER OF OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE. THE FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT OF HIS DESIGN WAS EXCELLENT. HOWEVER, THE CHARACTER WAS CONSIDERED RATHER FORMAL AND UNNECESSARILY COMPACT FOR THE OPEN SITE. THE PRESENTATION WAS CLEAR AND DIRECT.

THIRD PLACE WAS GIVEN TO T.G.WALSH OF OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE WHO ALSO HAD PRODUCED A GOOD FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT, THOUGH IT WAS THOUGHT MORE SUITABLE FOR A RESTRICTED CITY SITE. THIS RESTRICTION WAS PARTICULARLY NOTICEABLE IN THE FORCED DIRECTION OF THE WINGS FOR DISTURBED PATIENTS. THE SCHEME WAS MORE SYMMETRICAL AND FORMAL THAN NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE FOR THE SITE GIVEN. THE PRESENTATION, AS IN THE SECOND PRIZE AWARD, WAS BOTH CLEAR AND DIRECT.

FOURTH PLACE WAS AWARDED TO R. MARSH OF OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE, WHOSE SCHEME HAD AN INTERESTING INFORMAL PLAN. THE WINGS, HOUSING THE NURSING UNITS, HOWEVER, NEEDLESSLY OBSTRUCTED THE VIEW OF OTHER SECTIONS.

FIFTH PLACE, THE DESIGN OF D.E.McCLURE OF CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, WAS AT ONCE LOGICAL, WORKABLE THOUGH IT INVOLVED OVER-LONG CORRIDORS AND COURTS IN RELATING THE NURSING UNITS TO THE CENTRAL FACILITIES. THE PRESENTATION WAS CLEAR AND COLORFUL.

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WHITNEY WARREN PRIZE - A PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION CENTER
JUNE 5, 1954

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46.	J.A.LOWER, OKLAHOMA A & M COLLEGE	SECOND WARREN PRIZE
47.	T.G.WALSH, OKLAHOMA A & M COLLEGE	PLACED THIRD
48.	R.MARSH, OKLAHOMA A & M COLLEGE	PLACED FOURTH
49.	D.E.McCLURE, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA	PLACED FIFTH

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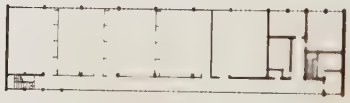

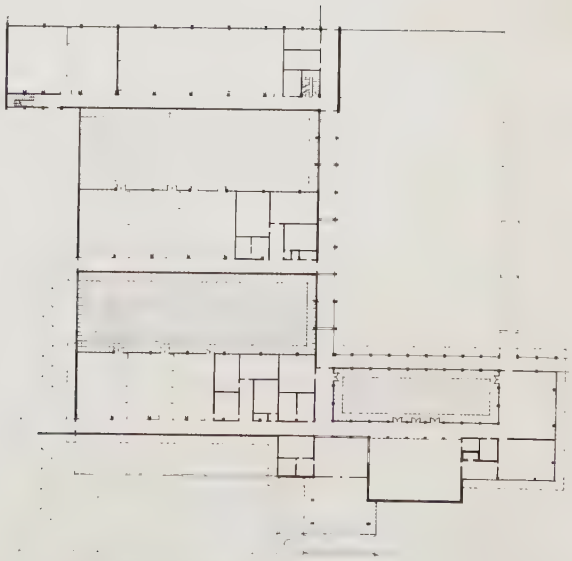

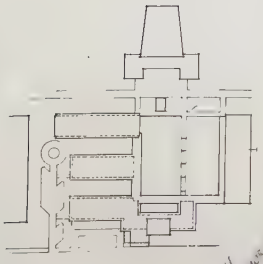

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Thurston Institute
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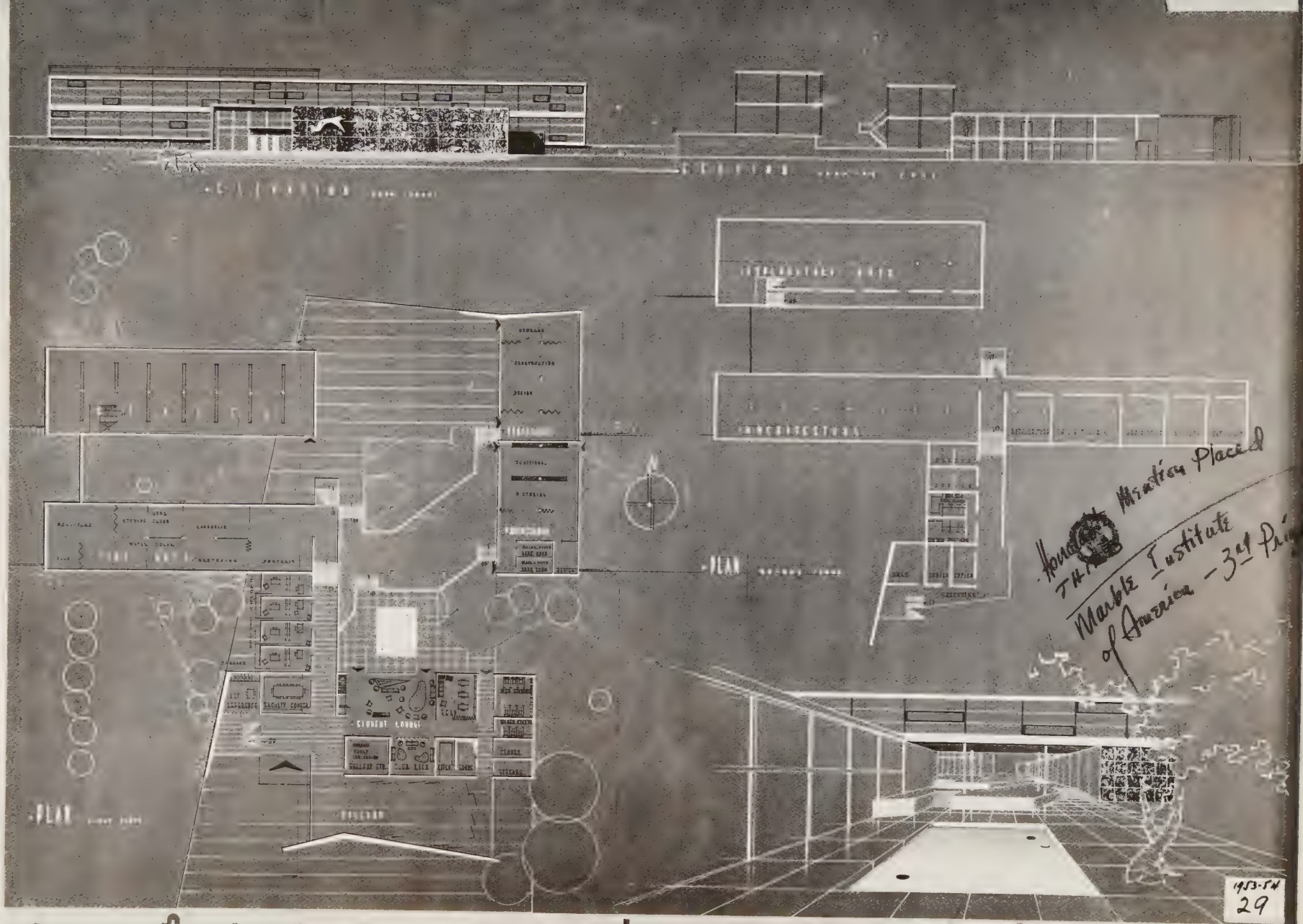

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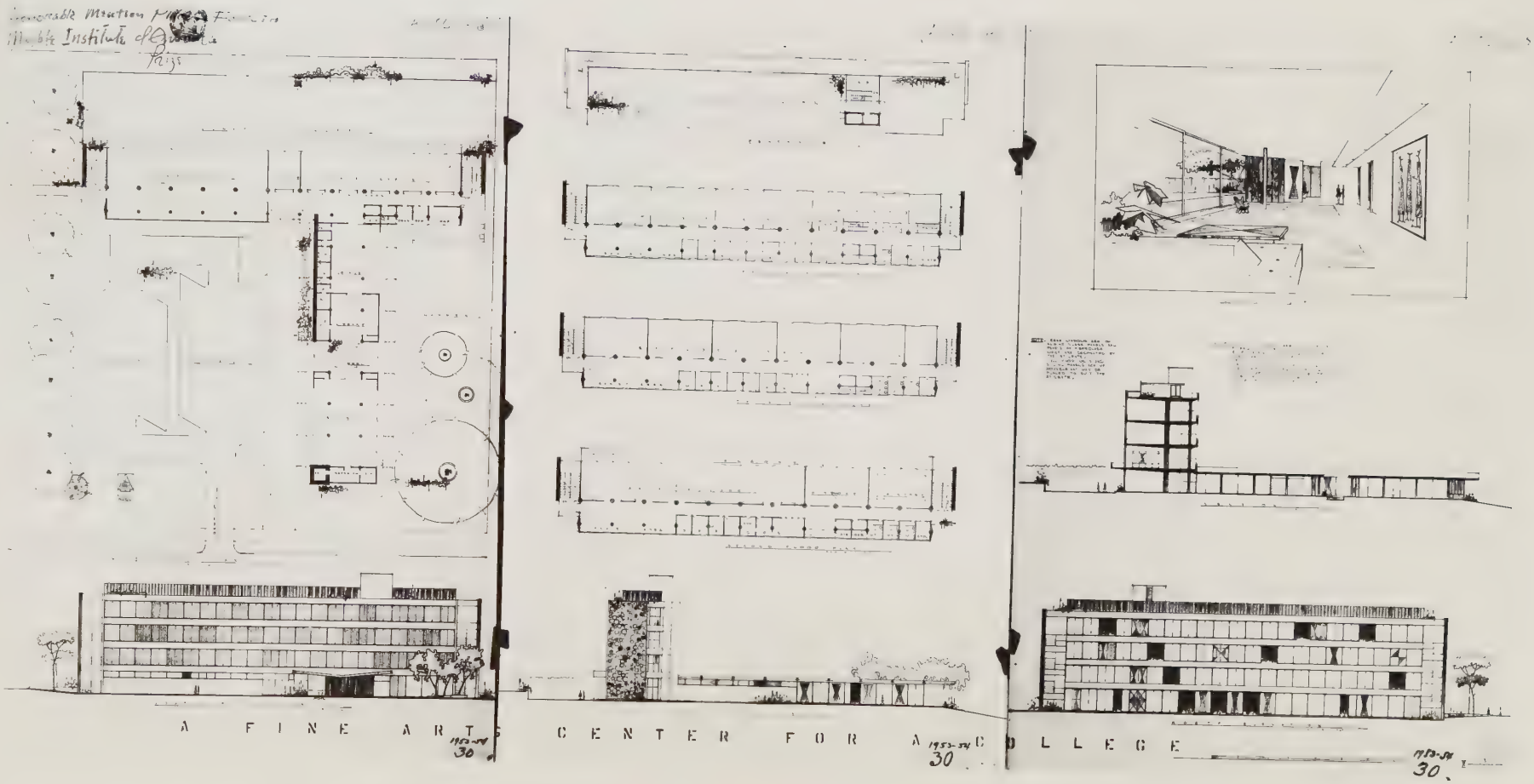
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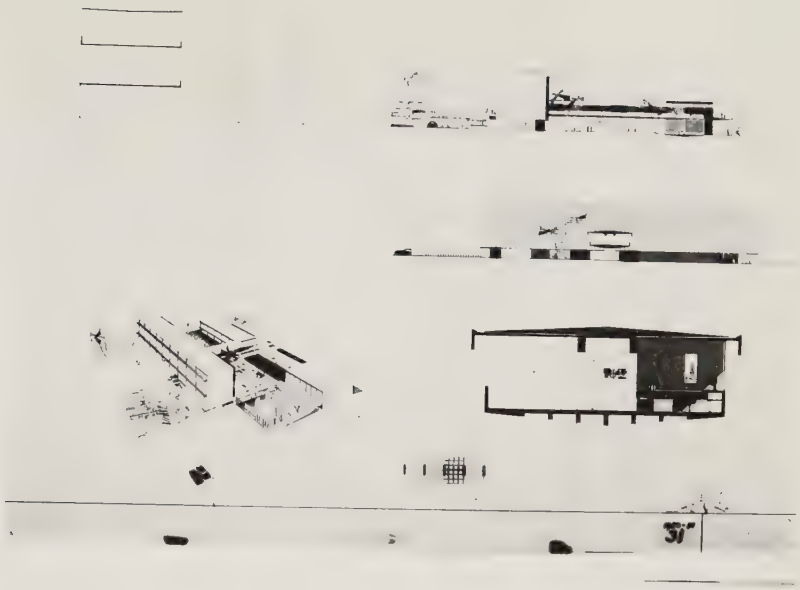

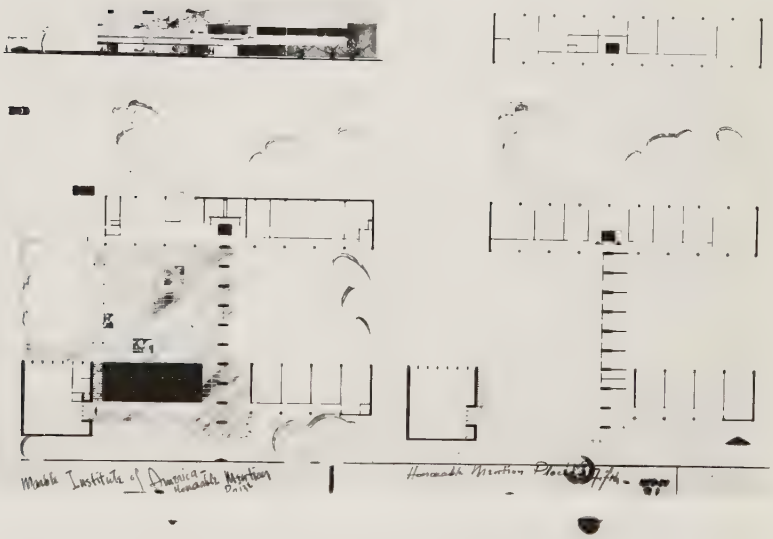
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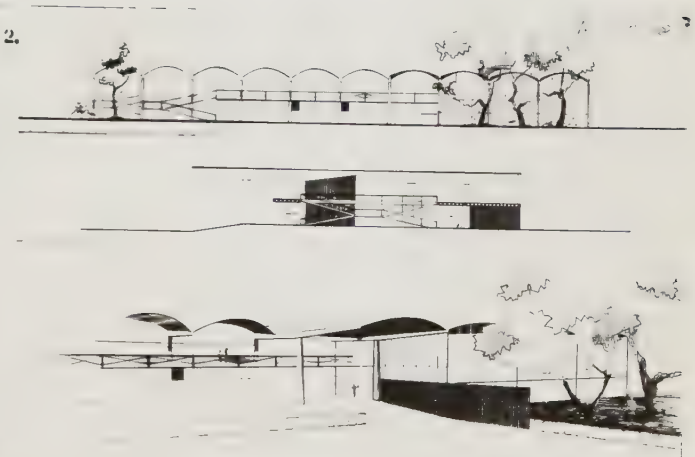

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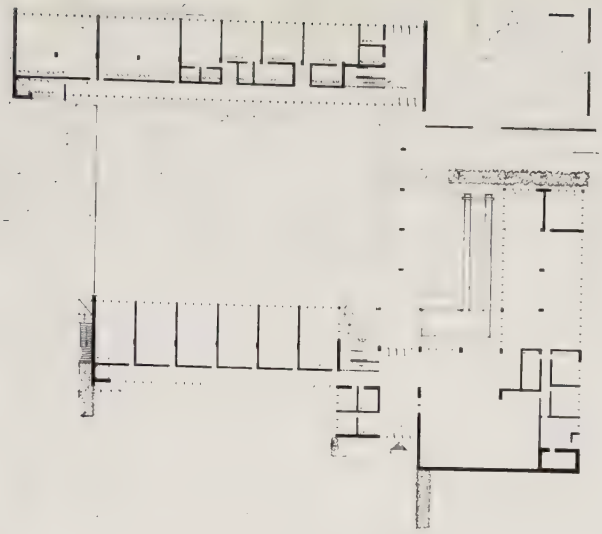

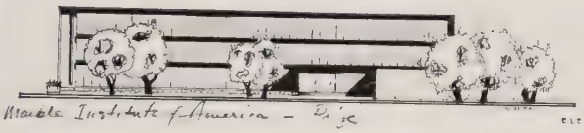

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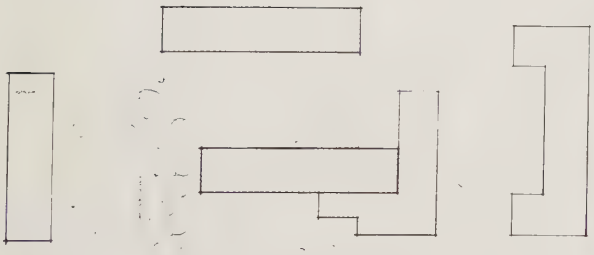

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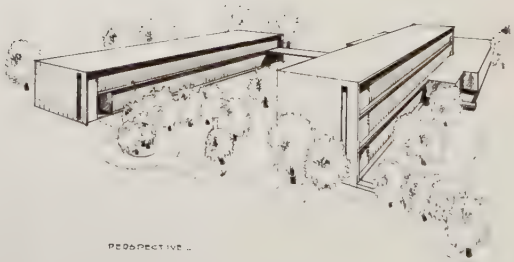

PERSPECTIVE

NOBLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA PRIZE ...

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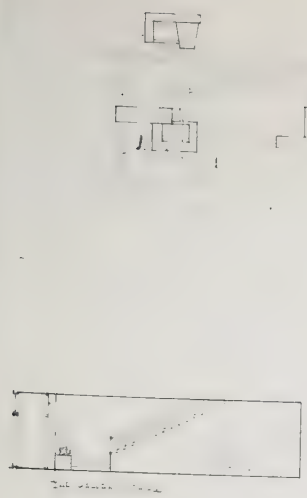

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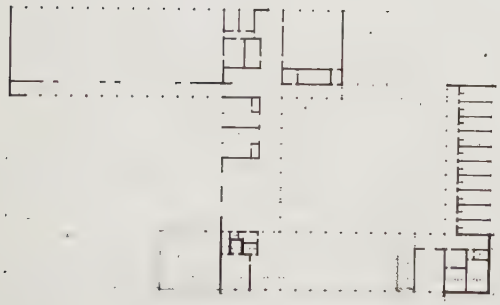

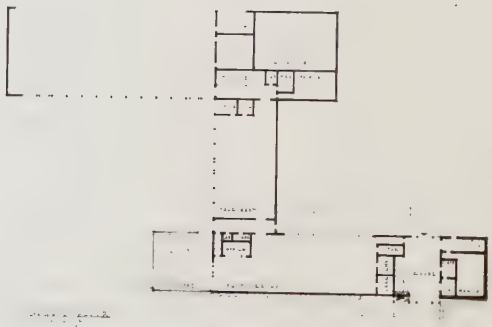

Marble Institute of America - Prize

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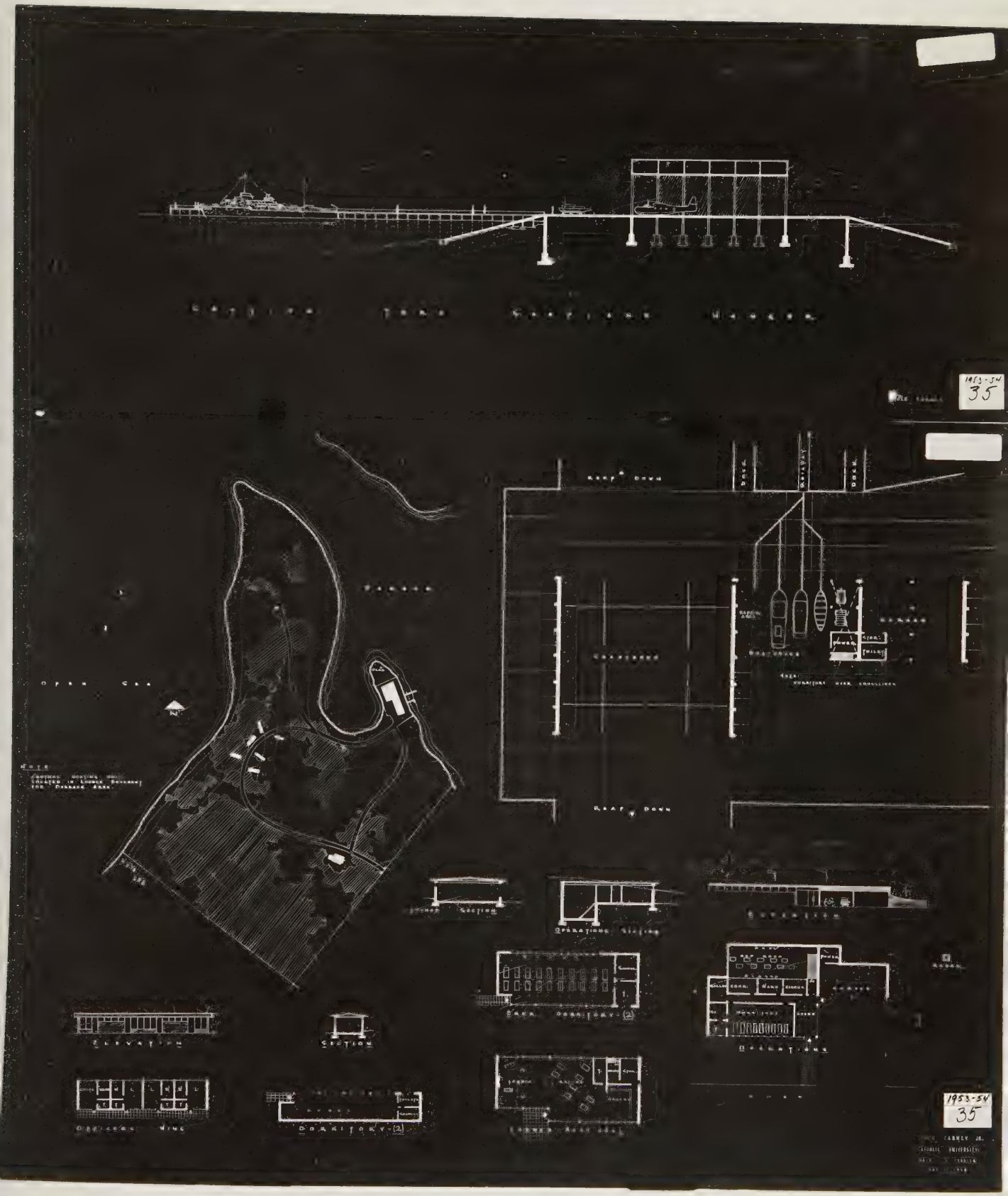
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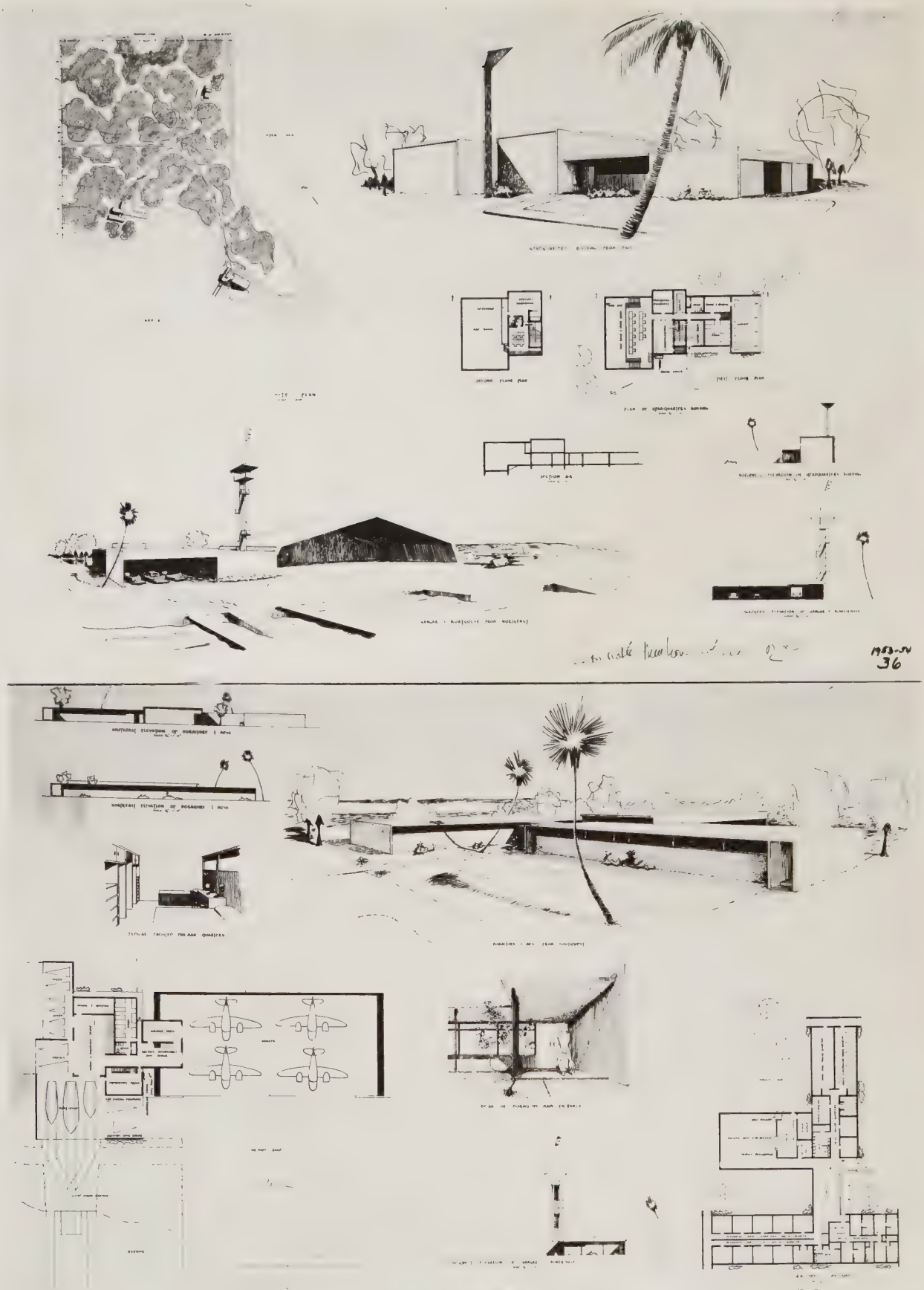
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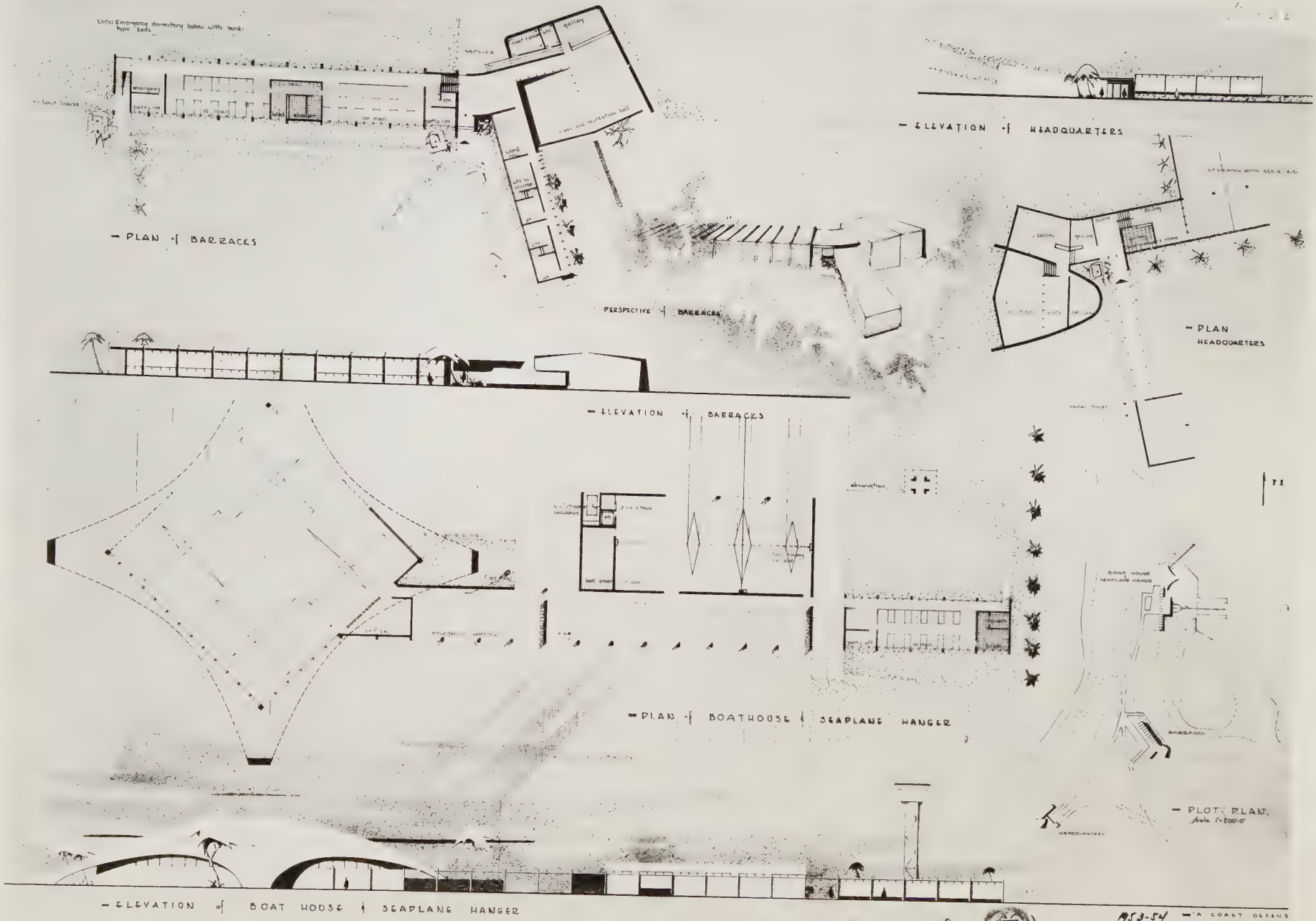

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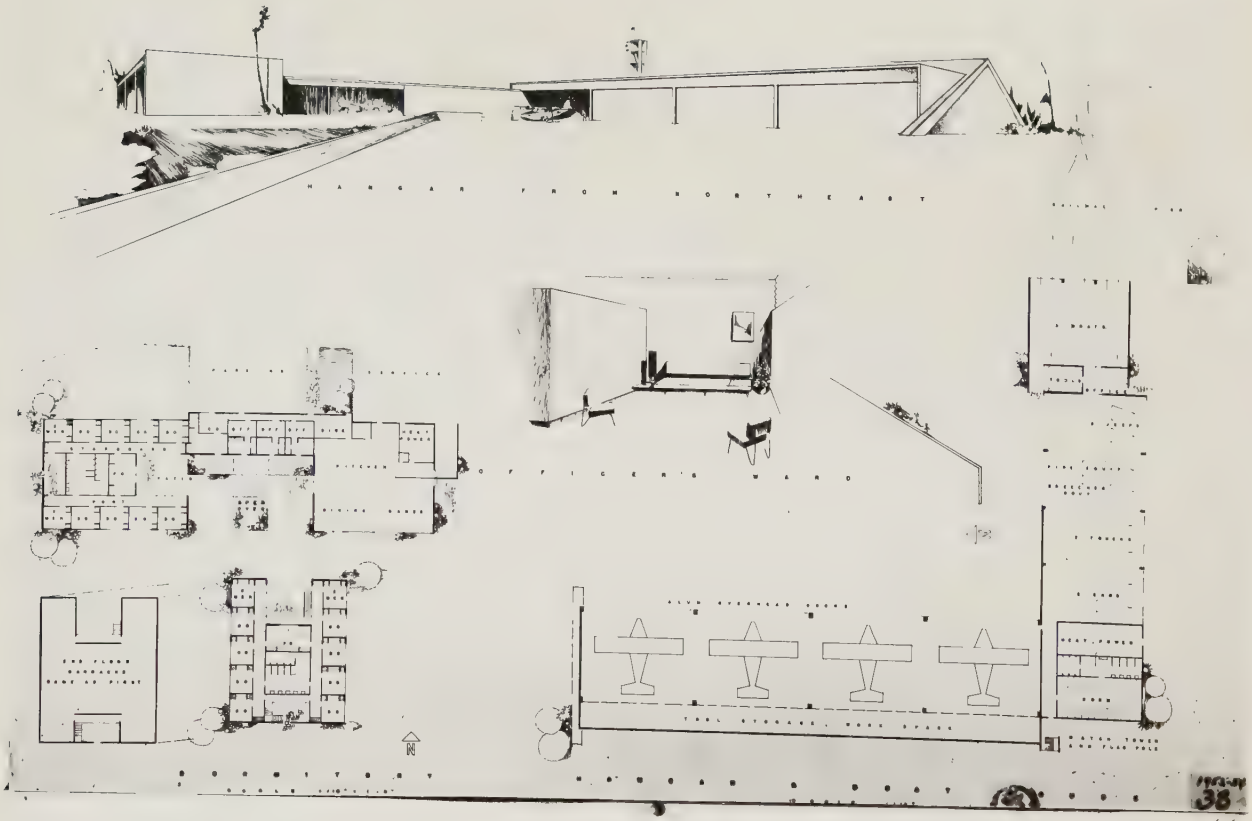
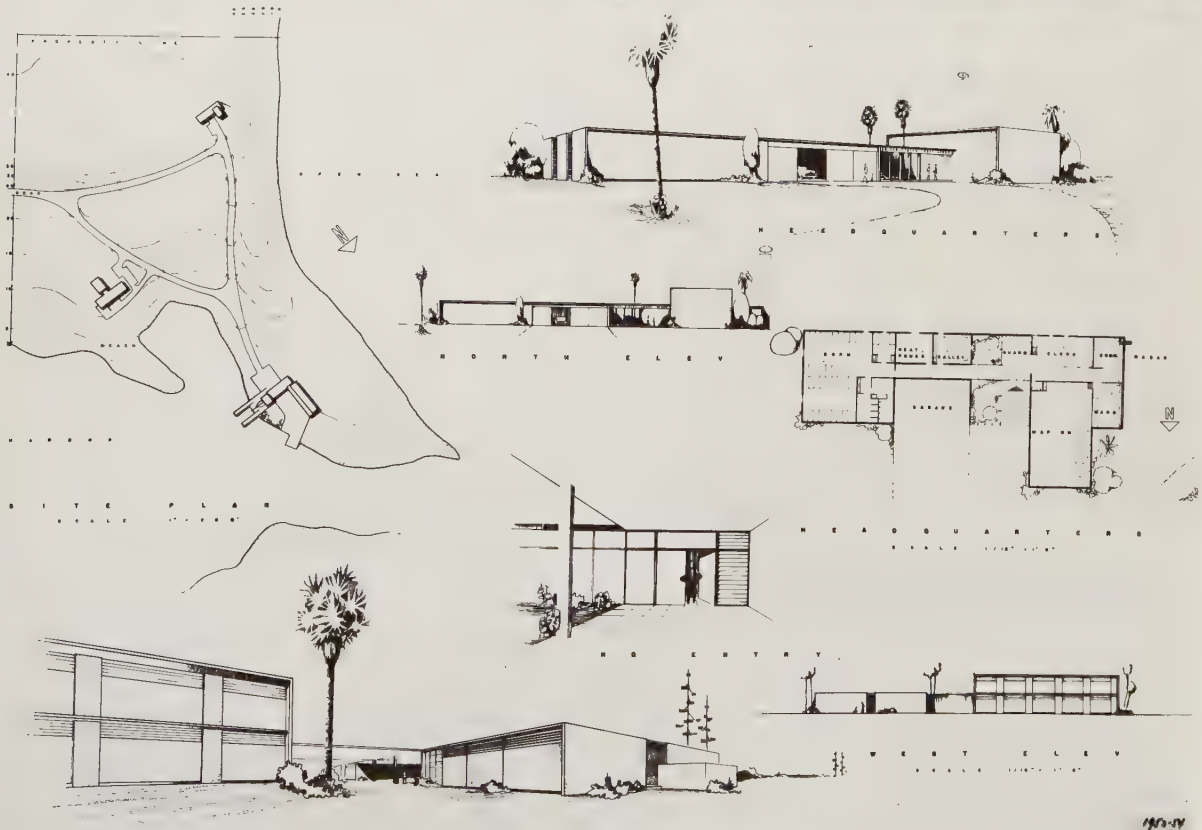
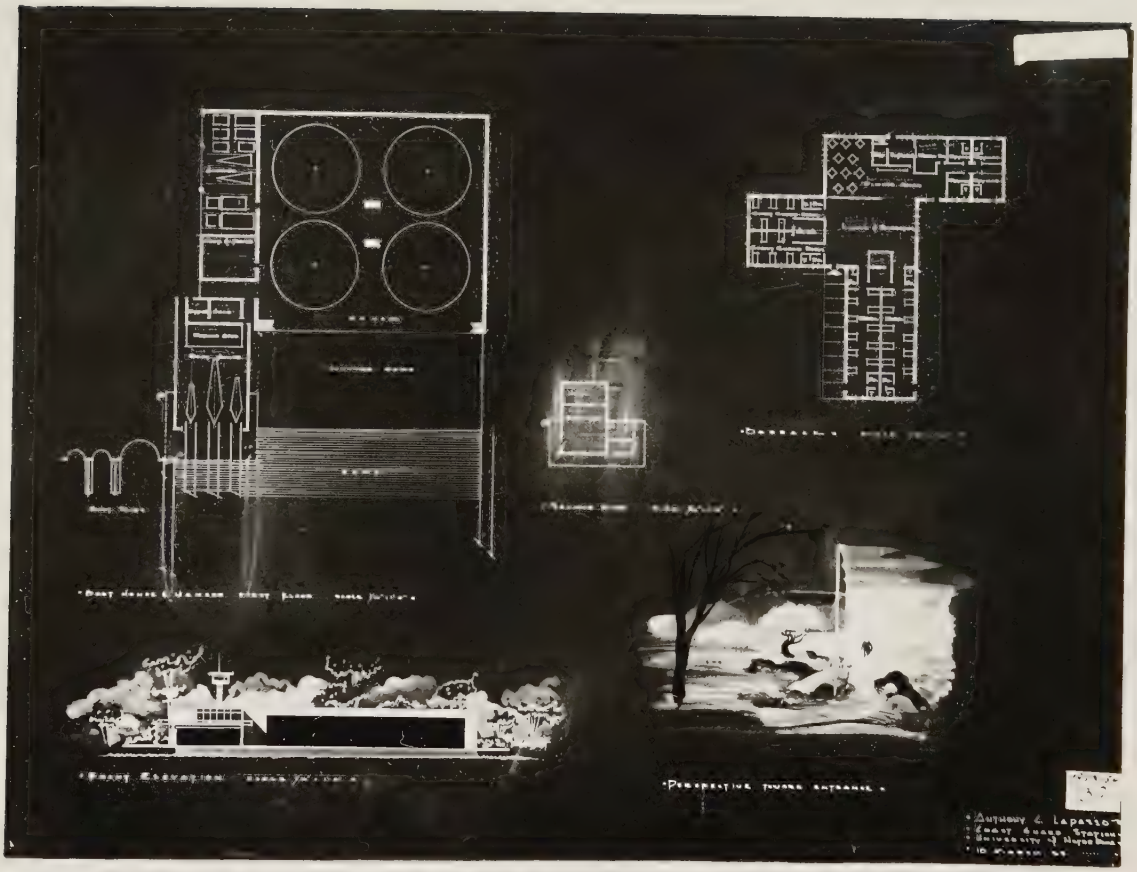
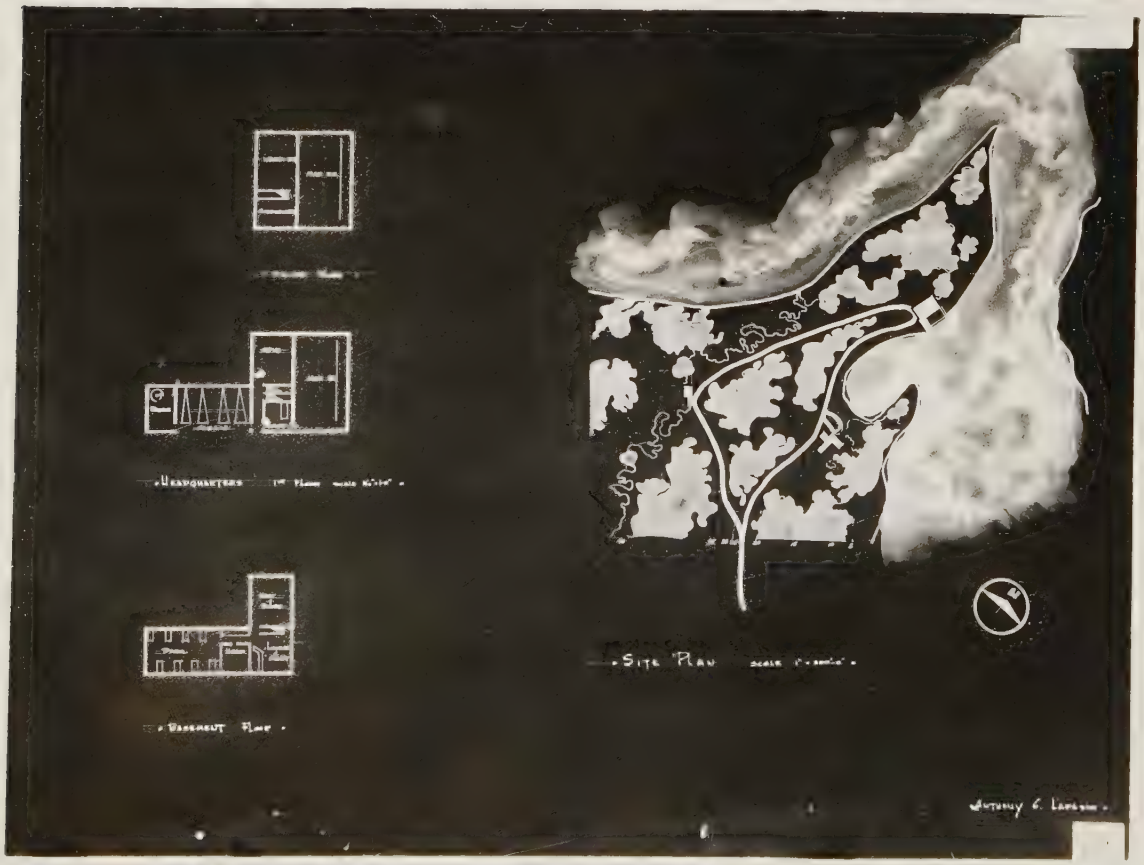
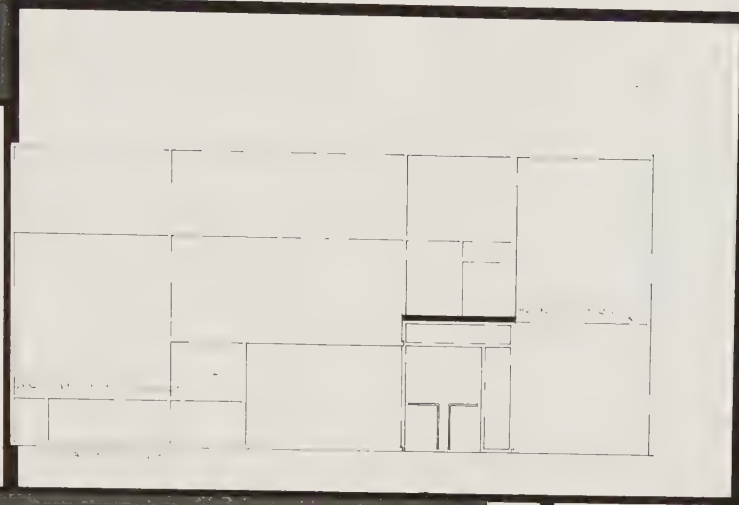
— ROCK OST
— Jack L. Dalton

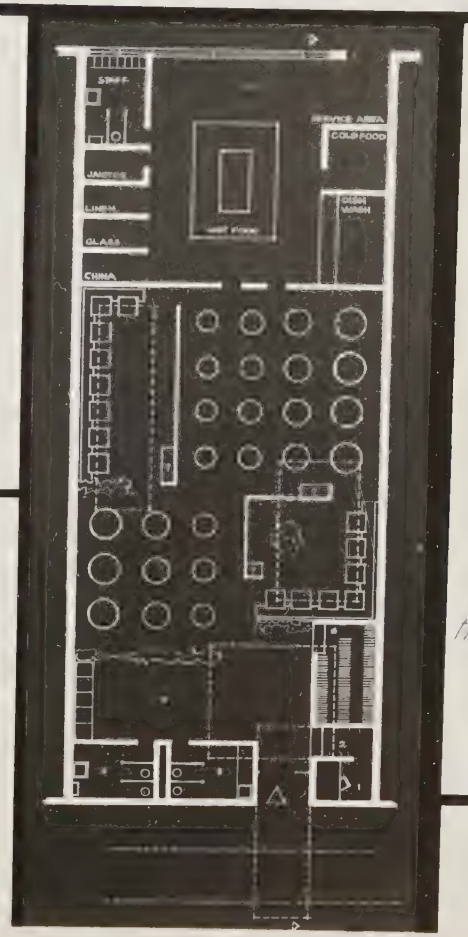

HANGAR FROM NORTHEAST
PICKETS WARD
38


SITE PLAN
NORTH ELEV
HEADQUARTERS
HEADQUARTERS
WEST ELEV
HEAD HALL FROM SOUTHEAST
38
A COAST DEFENSE
& RESCUE STATION


Perspective, Tower Entrance.
Anthony C. Lapatto
Coast Guard Station
University of New Haven

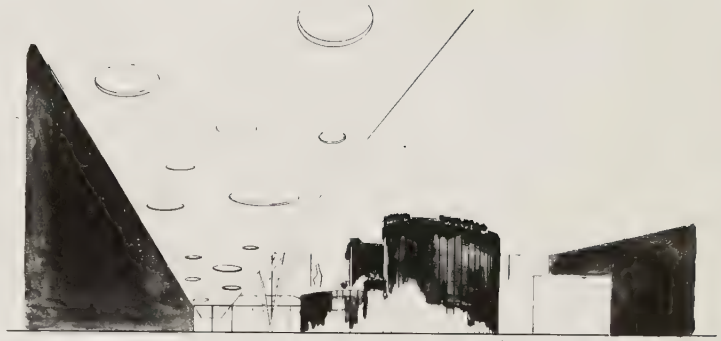

Headquarters
Basement Plan.
Site Plan
Anthony C. Lapatto.





a restaurant for a suburban community

EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE

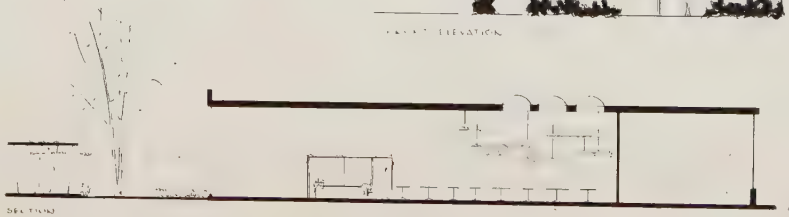


INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE

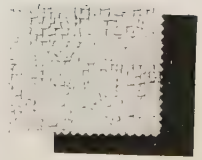
PLAN

k.m. murchison prize

FRONT ELEVATION



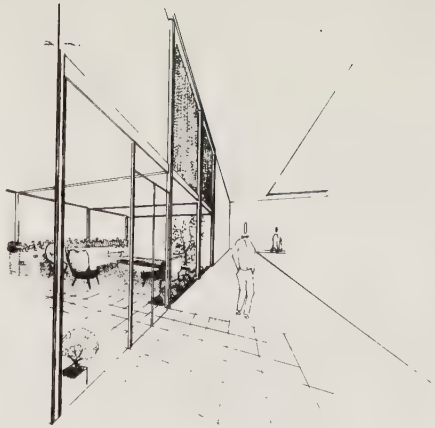
SECTION

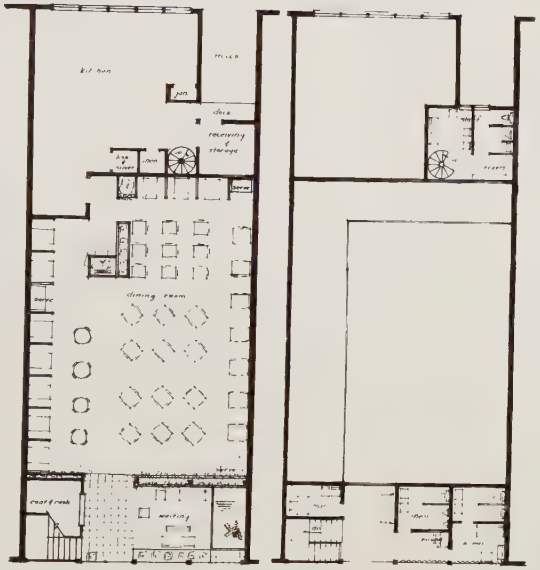


Hon. Mention
Placed 2 1953-54
Total Issue 41

facade

section





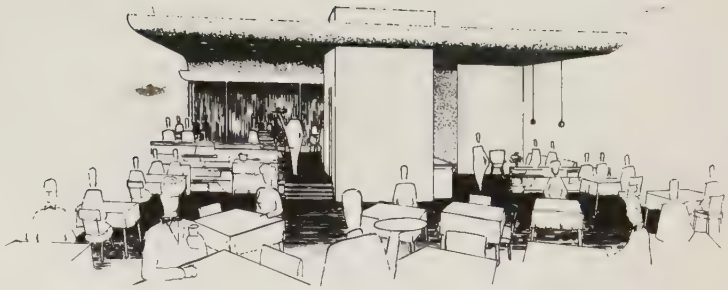
1st floor plan

mezzanine plan

A SUBURBAN RESTAURANT ..... KENNETH M MURCHISON PRIZE

5th Prize

LOUNGE & CHECK ROOM
LOOKING SOUTH



VIEW FROM MAIN DINING
ROOM LOOKING SOUTH

FACADE

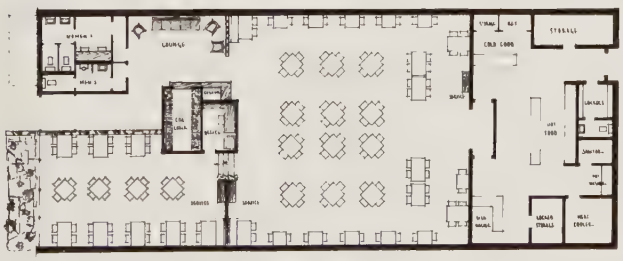
BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE
OF DESIGN COMPETITION

A RESTAURANT
for a
SUBURBAN COMMUNITY

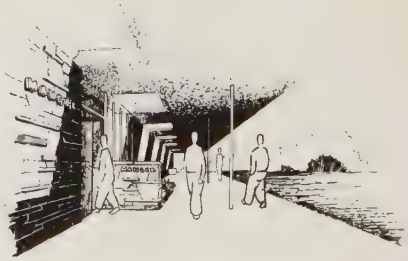
I-II SCHLUETER, JAMES P.
IOWA STATE COLLEGE

1953-54
43

SECTION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
N



BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE
OF DESIGN COMPETITION

A RESTAURANT
for a
SUBURBAN COMMUNITY

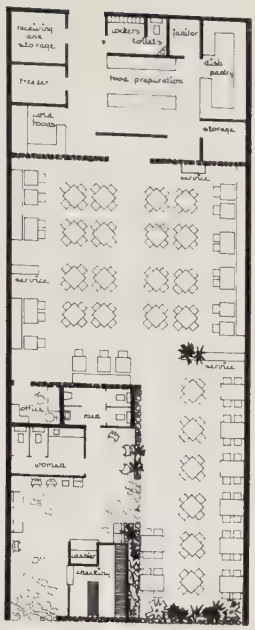
I-II SCHLUETER, JAMES P.
IOWA STATE COLLEGE

Honorable Mention
Placed 4th

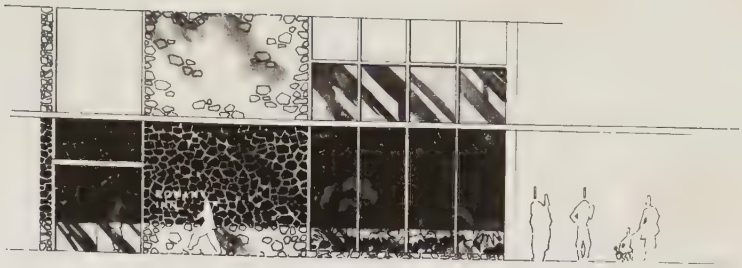
4th Prize

FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

1953-54
43

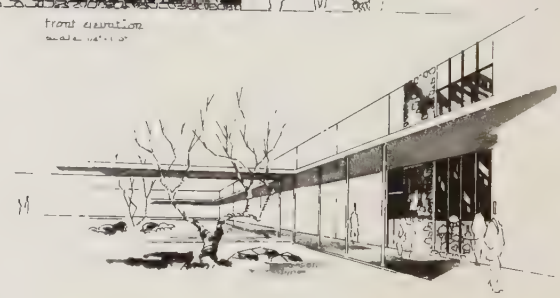


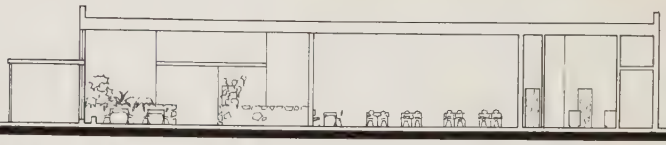
plan



front elevation

beaux · arts institute of design competition



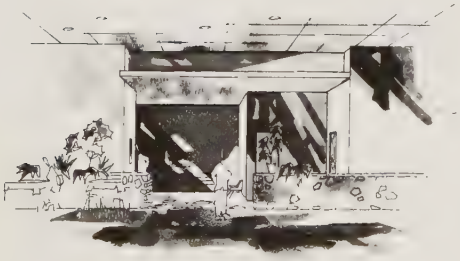


section

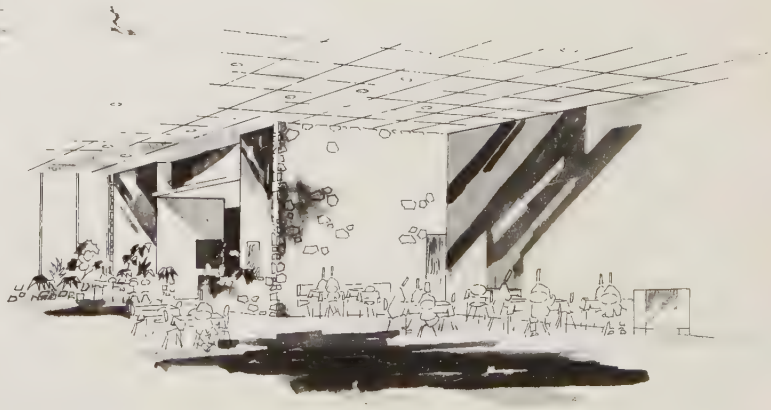
1953-54
42

a restaurant for a suburban community

r. h. williamson
iowa state college



perspective looking into lobby



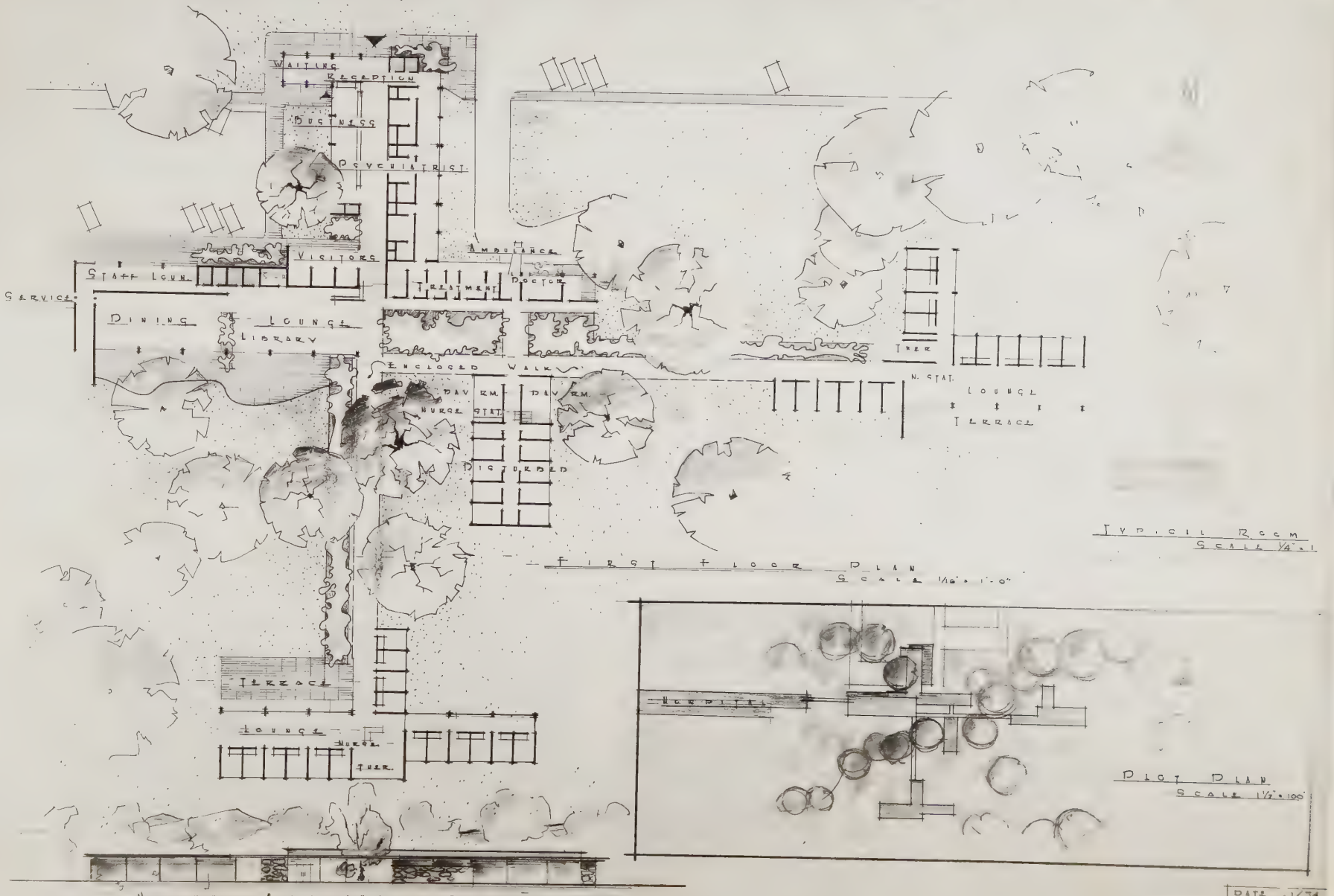
perspective looking toward the front

a restaurant for a suburban community

1953-54
42

r. h. williamson
iowa state college

Sidney Warren Price



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

TYPICAL ROOM
SCALE 1/4" = 1'

PLOT PLAN
SCALE 1/32" = 100'

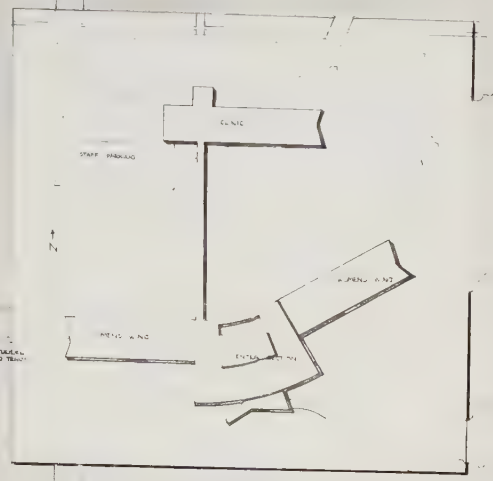
PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION CENTER

1955-56
45

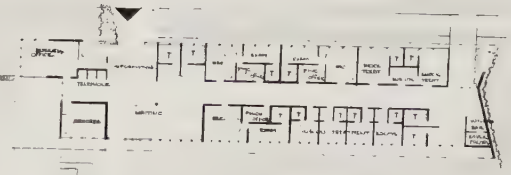
DATE 1/1/54
CATHOLIC

W-S 2

Whitney Warren 2nd Page



PLOT PLAN

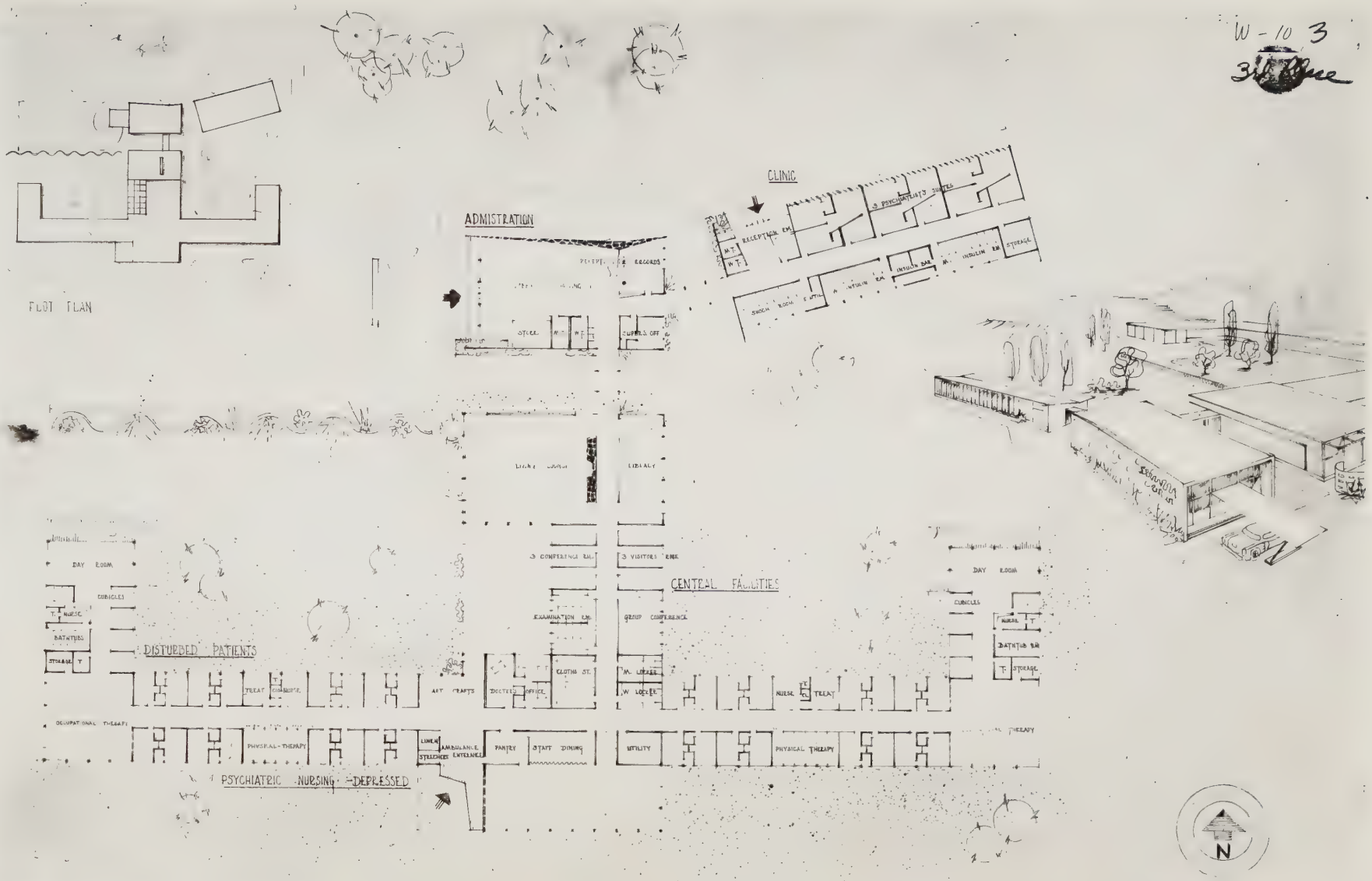


WHITNEY WARREN PRIZE

1953-54
46

A PSYCHIATRIC CENTER
B.A.L.D. PROBLEM
SPRING TERM-NINETEEN-FIFTY-FOUR
OKLAHOMA A&M COLLEGE
ALAN LOWER

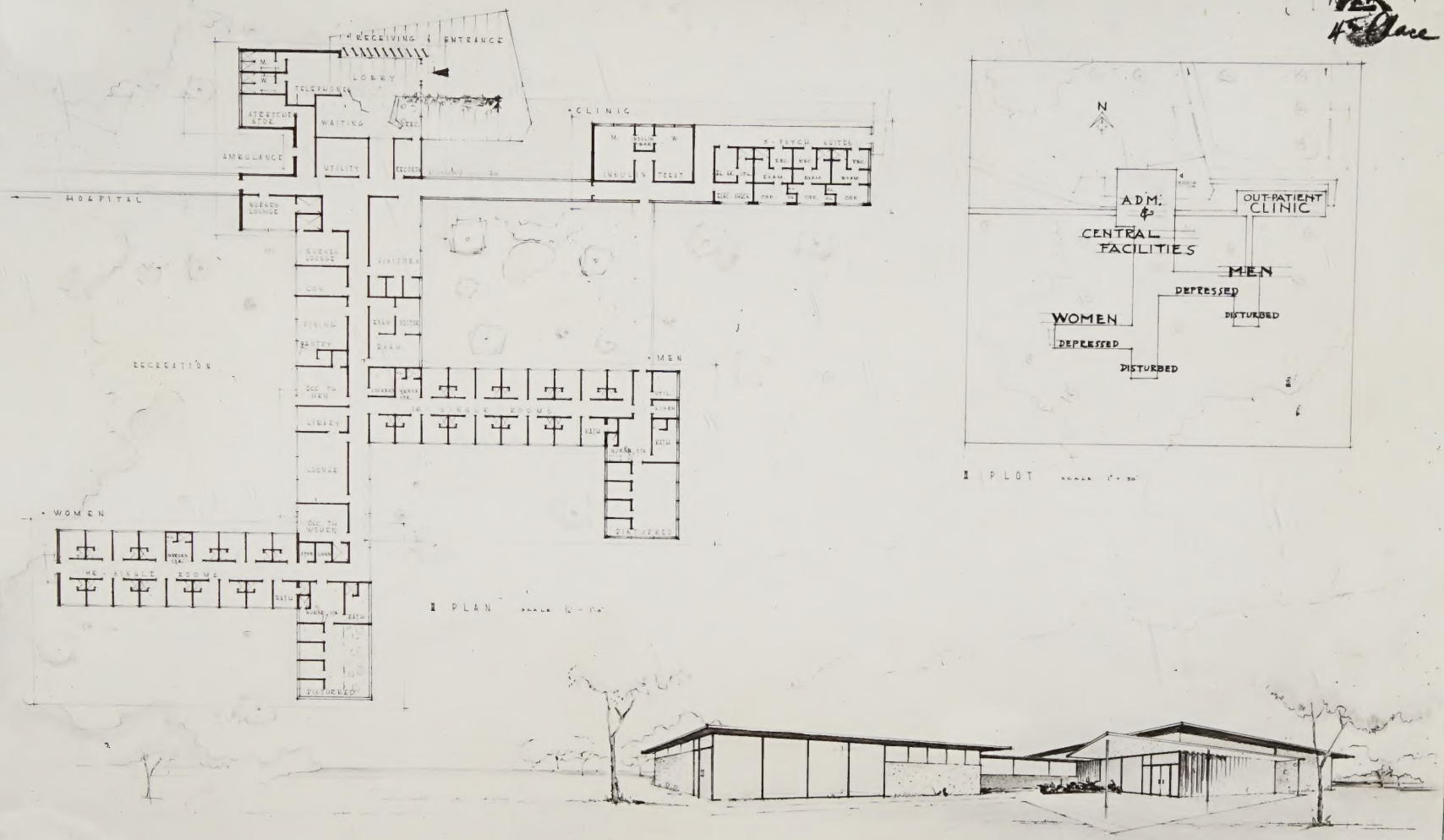
W-10 3



WHITNEY WARREN PRIZE

1953-54
47

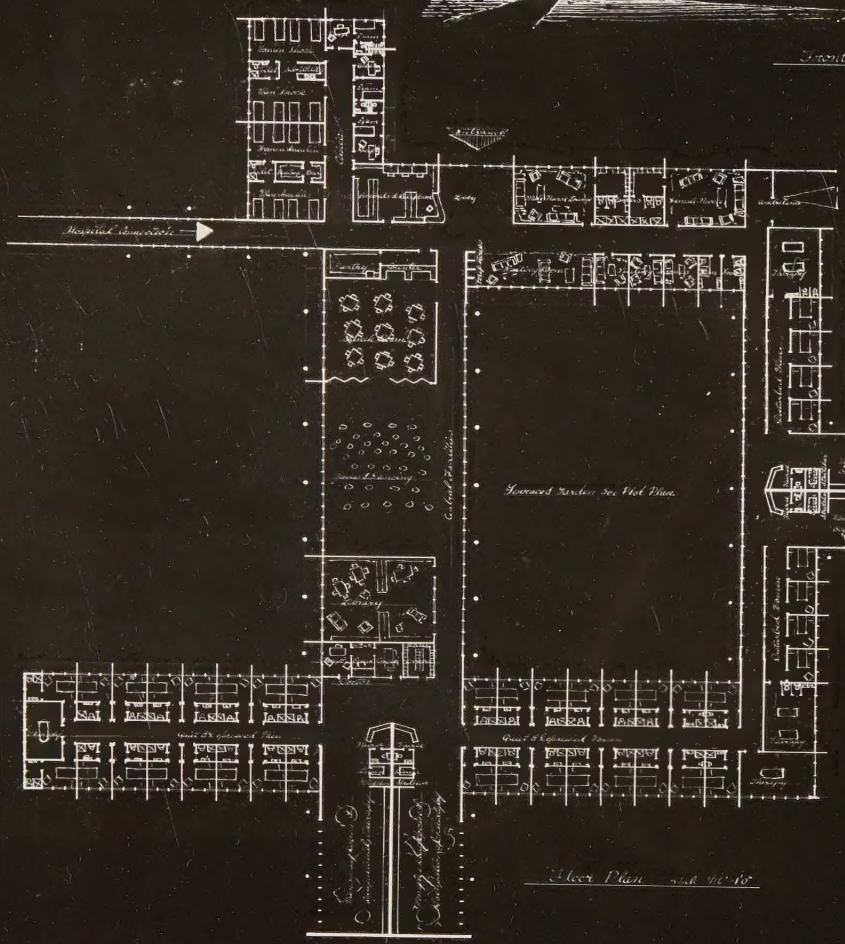
TRAV. WALSH JR.
OKLA. A. & M.
REHIBILITATION
CENTER



WHITNEY · WARREN · PRIZE

1953-54
48

• Rev. M A R G H
• A PSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION CTR.
• CLASS "A" 1956
• D K L & A.I.A.M.



5th Place

Front Elevation
Entrance
Hospital Connection
Pantry
Dining Room
Dance & Dancing
Library
Terraced Garden See Plot Plan
Quiet & Depressed Women
Therapy
Visitor Parking
Clinic
Terrace
Public Lounge
Men
Women
Floor Plan
Plot Plan Scale 1" = 20'0"
Washington D.C.